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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,643.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY at 3 P. M. 1909.				
13th Feb	ARCADIA	8603		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
10th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9631		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7908		
* 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10519		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	8508
8th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Genoa	440	704	358	528	331	496
Port Said	468	748	374	561	353	529
Marseilles Genoa or Naples.....	578	935	495	770	439	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	793	462	704
London-overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*930	489	809
Karachi	44	"	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi
				1909
S. Trafford Hall	...	.....	Feb 16	.....
M. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	.....
S. City of London	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	.....
M. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	.....	Apl. 3
M. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 26	.....	Apl. 21
S. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 13	.....
S. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	.....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

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FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
			about	
LHASA	2,171	Mon	15th Feb.	11 a.m. P D & Co
DUMRA	1,695	Thur	11th Feb.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	3,171	Fri.	12th Feb.	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,030 tons, on MONDAY, 15th Feb, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Dashire, Mahomerah and Basreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHIRE (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Mahomera, and Basrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, sailing on or about 13th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

11th February, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiganet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	19th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Australian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	26th Feb. 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	26th Mar. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL FOR THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,999	M. Dabcovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,999	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
PERSIA	5,995	G. Bartole	28th Feb, 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,900	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

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INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

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Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer if the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cobol	24th Feb. 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.

Bruce House 51 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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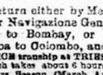

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
ELYSIA	6503	A. Haig	27th Feb., 1909
MASSILIA	8091	J. Thomson	13th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Talt	27th March, 1909.
CHINDASSIA	6716	D. P. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SOINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	16th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	6503	A. Haig	29th May, 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (a the way by sea)...	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	1033

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CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

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Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
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Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong;	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital.....	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 14,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	" 1,36,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

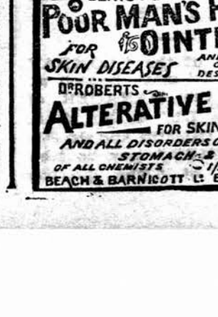
FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.



BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

"APENTA"

Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Biondi, Rostan, Jobert, Vepart, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto known.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the bowels, bowel complaints, colitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief when other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and weakness of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, misadventure in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/3 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY, the 25th February 1909, at 6-30 P. M.

BEN H. MUNDY,
Honorary Secretary.

25th January, 1909.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, Fort, at 3 P.M. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, the 16th February, 1909, for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on Tuesday, the 19th January, 1909, and which are circulated among the shareholders with the Company's Notice, dated the 8th February, 1909.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 57,000 SLEEPERS for the use of the OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY, delivery to commence by 1st October 1909, and to be completed by the 30th November, 1909.

The Sleepers should be nine feet six inches long, ten inches wide and five inches deep.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian:—Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado,
Western Australian:—Hill grown Jarrah.

New South Wales—Mixed Hardwoods
Tasmanian—Mixed Hardwoods
Queensland—Mixed Hardwoods
} Varieties and their percentages to be clearly specified.
Java—Teak.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each kind of Timber (when more than one kind is offered), and to quote rates for each kind as well as the average rate.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

The Australian, Tasmanian and Java Teak Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burmah Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and the prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at these Stations, after having been passed by an Officer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The Railway Stations at which the Sleepers are to be delivered, and the quantities to be delivered, at each Station, should be definitely stated in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, to the Secretary, Railway Board, at Calcutta, by noon on MONDAY, the 15th March, 1909. The cover should be endorsed on the outside with the sender's name and address and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway," unless so superscribed they are liable to be returned without consideration.

Forms of Tender and specifications can be had from the Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, provided a 'bona-fide' tender is submitted, while to successful tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the Contract Agreements have been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

CALCUTTA, THE 29TH JANUARY, 1909.

BOMBAY MEDICAL CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION.

FEBRUARY—MARCH, 1909.

PRESIDENT:

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Include the Hon'ble Members of His Excellency's Council, the Director-General, I.M.S., the P. M. O., H. M.'s Forces in India, the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, the Municipal Commissioner, the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Police Commissioner and others.

COMMITTEE.

Comprises representatives of the Medical Services and Departments, Medical Associations in India, Lady Doctors, Private Practitioners of Communities, the Medical Press and Medical Commerce.

GENERAL SECRETARY:

Lieut.-Col. W. E. Jennings, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S., Marine Lines, Bombay.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

Captain E. F. Gordon Tasker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S., Wellington Lines, Bombay.

THE Session will be opened by H. E. the President, on 22nd February, 1909, at 10-45 a.m., and will last for four days. During the Session the Exhibition will only be open to Members of the Congress and the Medical profession (including Nurses in uniform). It will be thrown open thereafter to the general public for some weeks and popularised by the addition of numerous side shows.

Medical donors of Rs. 15 and over, and lay donors of Rs. 20 and over are classified as members and become entitled to the privileges laid down by the Committee in their Prospectus, copies of which can be obtained on application to the General Secretary.

The deliberations will include a consideration of Tropical Affections and Sanitation in India, and the programme will be divided into five sections. Many leading authorities, including Professors Ronald Ross, Kitasato, Musgrave, Colonel Semple, Majors Donovan, Lamb, Smith and Leonard Rogers, Captains Greig, Foster and Christophers, Dr. Fowler and others intend to contribute papers and have announced their intention of being personally present; whilst others including Sir Patrick Manson, Sir Lauder Brunton, Colonel McLeod, Professor Osler, Drs. Nash, Niven, Wolbarsh Thomson and others intend to submit papers or be represented on their behalf if they cannot attend personally.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

Liberal Concessions are allowed to BONA FIDE visitors to the Congress and Exhibition by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the G. I. P. Railway, the E. B. State Railway, the O. and R. Railway, the N.-W. Railway and the Madras and S. M. Railway Companies.

Those intending to avail themselves of the Concessions should apply as early as possible to the GENERAL SECRETARY for the necessary vouchers entitling them to obtain the concession.

Prices of Admission to the Exhibition—

Adults Rs. 1 for single ticket.

Nurses in uniform, Children, and Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, half price.

Special reduced rates for Weekly or Season tickets, and concessions for Family tickets.

Applications for Membership should be made to the GENERAL SECRETARY.

Exhibition tickets can only be obtained at the door or by application to Messrs. ABDULLA and Co., Byculla, Post No. 3, Bombay; Messrs. N. POWELL and Co., Horaby Road, Fort; Messrs. F. CABRAL and Family, Kalbadevi Road; Mr. ADARJI DOSABHOY DUBWKSY, Mody Buildings, Grant Road; Messrs. ABDOUL WAHEB KAMBERALI, and Co., Nagdevi Road; Mr. GAUHERALI JEEVABHOY, Mistri Chawla, 56/60, Ali Umer Street; Messrs. ABDULLA and Co., at the Exhibition Door.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

REWARD FIFTY RUPEES.

LOST.—on Sunday morning, 7th February, about 9-30 A.M., between Church Gate Station and the Swimming Bath, one LONG GOLD CHAIN, with small GOLD LADY'S WATCH, GOLD PURSE and LOCKET, containing two Photographs. Finder please communicate with Messrs. COX and Co., Bankers.

OWING to public function and the Lent season, the POLICE BALL announced for the 26th, will be held on the 19th instant, at the TOWN HALL.

WE, Messrs. ESSAJEE and A. M. JEEVANJEE and Co., AGENTS of the BOMBAY, AND HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION CO. OF INDIA, LTD., 72, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, hereby give notice that in consequence of sanction having been received from THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, REVENUE DEPARTMENT, to the change of name, from THE SHAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD., to THE BOMBAY AND HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD., we have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the Ship "IPSWICH" of "HARWICH" official number 84035 of Gross Tonnage 1120-52 Tons, Register Tonnage 515-88 Tons, heretofore owned by THE SHAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD., BOMBAY, for permission to change her name to "HOOSAMI," and to have her Registered in the new name at the Port of BOMBAY as owned by THE BOMBAY AND HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD., BOMBAY.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at BOMBAY within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.—Dated at BOMBAY, this 9th day of February, 1909.

NOTICE.

SANDALWOOD.

ABOUT 1650 MAUNDS of SANDALWOOD will be SOLD by Tender at Tirupatur and Denhamcotta, Salem District, during the first week of March, 1909.

2. Prospective Tenderers should apply to the District Forest Officer, North Salem, for further particulars.

F. L. C. COWLEY BROWN,
District Forest Officer.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

MY LOVELY TOILET

KESHRANJAN

For the Hair is the most refreshing and delightfully perfumed Hair-oil both for Bath and Toilet.

Insist always therefore upon having the genuine

KESHRANJAN.

When buying see very carefully the label with the manufacturer's photo and facsimile without which none is genuine.

All pretty women use KESHRANJAN and refuse all substitutes.

Re. 1 per bottle. Post-free Re. 1-5.

OUR PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever, double quotidian fever, accompanied by enlargement of spleen, liver, and in short, all chronic cases of fever. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage 5. As.

HIMANGSUDRABA
HAS NO EQUAL FOR KEEPING THE SKIN SOFT, Smooth and Bright during the Winter.

It removes all Roughness, Redness, Chaps, Irritation, &c., and renders the Skin
DELICATELY SOFT AND VELVERY.

It is the most perfect Emollient Milk for the Skin ever introduced and for the Toilet and Nursery it is simply invaluable. It is delightfully Soothing and Refreshing if applied after being out in the sun or cold winds, Cycling, Motoring, Golfing, etc.

Gentlemen will find it wonderfully soothing if applied after shaving.

As. 10 per Bottle. Post—free As. 15.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER,
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society, London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
TELEGRAMS—"KESHRANJAN," CALCUTTA.
Agents:
V. VALABDAS & Co.,
Bhendi Bazar, Opposite Chunabhatti
Bombay.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & Co., under the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
48 FENCHURCH AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

IMPORTANT CABLE TO THE

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

Views of destruction of Messina left Italy by Express Mail on 13th January.

This FILM has already arrived and is shown in this week's Programme and has attracted enormous crowds to our Fairy Pavilion on SATURDAY and SUNDAY.

ANOTHER CABLE.

Second series of Italian Earthquake left Paris by Express Mail on 20th January.

We are expecting this film by next Mail.

LOOK OUT for this second series of the ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME, SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR

Huntly Blend,

and take no other.

When you ask for

Club Blend

SEE THAT IT IS IN A

Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint. Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:

BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
" D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

BRANDIES.

Shipped by T. HINE & Co., COGNAC.

(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.

(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.

(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.

(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India:—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO., VICTORIA TERMINUS, AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO., HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Beauty's Secret.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is the only really SAFE face-cream. Delightfully refreshing, it frees the skin from tan, chaps, roughness, redness, wrinkles and insect bites. It contains no grease, but is Nature's simple secret for Beauty. No other cream is so cleansing, so beneficial or so harmless.

Icilma
Fluor Cream

is deliciously fragrant and foamy, and imparts the marvellous cleansing and toning virtures of ICILMA NATURAL WATER. Cannot grow hair, needs no powder, and has none of the dangerous after-effects of greasy creams. Most economical of all creams. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.

AFTER SHAVING Icilma Fluor Cream cools and soothes, it removes all irritation and if rubbed on over night makes shaving surprisingly easy.

Icilma is pronounced—ee-silma.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 80, which is in use in my house for "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPENCHO Co., Opp., "Bombay Club," Fort.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPENCHO Co., Opp., "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Gratton Geary. Rs. 8. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of Saatara and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 3-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 HERNE STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus soon ensuring labour and swift stating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—POONA TONGA, Rubber Tyres, removable hood, Lamps, young CHESTNUT PONY MARE. HARNESS. Smart turn-out, Rs. 350.—C. L. SIM, Parel Hill.

FOR SALE.—RALLI CART, nearly new, Brand New Set of Tyres, Best English Make. Price Rs. 450, Cost double. Apply Mr. W. H. LEACH, care of Leach and Webonay, Bombay.

GENT'S NEW BICYCLE Frame, built with best Weldless Tubes, enamelled black and gold lined, free wheel, superior quality, Hubs and Chain, rustless spokes, heavily plated rims, steel saddle, double roller lever brakes, complete with Dunlop Tyres, Cost Rs. 150. Offered at Rs. 95. Apply to Box No. 1105, care of this Paper.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 5, Madras Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G, St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh, Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE. A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent ground, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

Messrs. B. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

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TELEGRAMS: KEYMER LONDON.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get WILKINSON'S

N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

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Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.

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AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,690,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
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NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	46 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	30
25	34 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	35
30	37 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	41 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 5	41 10	35
40	46 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	53 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net)	6,350 for	£s. 1,979,720
New Premiums (1907)		,, 90,402
Annual Income		,, 1,405,950
Assets		,, 9,820,266

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld,
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Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

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"Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."
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LIGHT
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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Re. 2.

WANTED every man to know the delight of a perfect shave. Get the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit, consisting of seven razor steel blades, one handle, one silvered-nickel holder, one stropping attachment, complete in case with Snap Clasp, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jagirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm at their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business, Purchase and Sales of business negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

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THIS IS A NEW INVENTION in THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

You want Beautiful Teeth

—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.

All you require is a good brush and

Rowland's Odonto

"For *Your* Teeth."

It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it, because it's best. 2/9 at your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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Quarterly ...	,, 7 8	,, 6 0
Monthly ...	,, 2 8	,, 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 950 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Karachi, etc., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. H. M. Abud, Mr. Harrison, Mr. P. B. Gold and wife, 8 natives, Mrs. Byrne and 516 deck passengers.

THE R. I. M. S. General Brackenbury, 150 tons, Lieut. E. V. Whish, R. I. M., arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Karachi.

THE Wilson Line steamer Hindoo, 3,156 tons, Captain C. A. Groves, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, etc., with a general cargo and 12 cabin and 200 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock .....R I Marine
H M S Sphnix Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy
H M S Proserpine Comdr Leatham .....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook...Henley.....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain, A W Heneage R N Flagship
H M S Fox...Captain A S Hunt .....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb 10.

Asaye.....4359.....Daniel.....P & O Co
Brand.....1519 Evensen .....W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia...3529 Gordon. London27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Dongola.....Powell.....Transport.....
Granleyhall...2585 Wis .....P & O Co
Hatamot.....2584 Peters.....T Morrison & Co
Hild.....719 Sivasen .....F F Campbell & Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot .....B & P S N Co
Kola.....510 Moxon .....M M & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Landaura ... 2157 Abbott.....M M & Co
Lysistrata...626Bennett .....American Yacht
Mohammadi.....1251 Primrose .....B & P S N Co
Queen Elizabeth...2748Riston ...W & A Graham & Co
Rehmani.....1872 Geddie .....B & P S N Co
Springburn ...3173...Drinkwaite W & A Graham & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Saifi.....445 Shepherd.....B & H S N Co
Shahallun .....1917 Davison .....B & H S N Co
Shah Nasir .....2555 Revill.....S & H S N Co
Sirocco.....2319 Sandow.....K Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	...Liverpool	16-2	K N & Co
B Gulistan	2849	Moore	..Manchester &c.	15 2	E L & Co
C & R Celtic King	...2589	Humphreys	...Antwerp	...15-2	K Nixon & Co
D & E Tangestan	...2393	Edmunds	.....Hull	13-2	W & A G & Co
F Haddon Hall	...2677	Abram	Marseilles	27-2	K N & Co
G Firooz	...2005	Watson	..Jeddah	..13-2	B & P S N Co
H Mortlake	...1737	Batton	..Genoa	13-2	T Morrison & Co
K Ceylon Maru	31-42	Pyne	Kobe	...11-2	N Y Kaisha
O Kanzler	1865	Miehelsen	...Zanzibar	16-2	A Strandes
P Schwarzenfels	...2457	Sibjee	...Hamburg via Karac i	12-2	W & A Graham & Co
Q Shah Ameer	1922	Harrison	.....Jeddah	16-2	E & A M Jeewanji

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Britannia .....1969 Davidson .....Mauritius 17-2 B & H S N Co
3 R Rubattino 2682 Manciol Genoa 15-2F & R S N Co
4 Auchenblac .....2597 Mair.....Kobe ...17-2 Florio & R S N Co
5 Inchbarva 2572 Nicholas..Hamburg 17-2 T M & Co
7 Praga...2363 Gillhuber...Tries c...16-2 ...Austrian Lloyd S N Co
8 Africa.....1302 Morrison ..Busreh...10-2 M M & Co
9 Arcadia.....3594 Andrews ...London 13-2 P & O Co
10 & 11 Delhi.....4781 Andrews.....Shanghai...3-3 P & O S N Co
12 Macedonia...5245 Bennett Shanghai 17-2 P & O Co
16 Kt of St George 2967 Stephens Kobe 6-3 K N & Co M W D D
Lord Kelvin .....2159 Moser.....N F K N & Co H W P D
Courland ...760 Ebrahim G Ports...11-2 Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati 521 Mahomed Mangalore 12-2Bo S N Co Ld H W V D
Linga.....951 Cutbush ...Karachi .....12-2 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Linga s	Cutbush	Karachi Feb. 8.
	H. M. S. Fox s ...	Hunt	Aden, Jan. 31.
	R. I. M. S. General Brackinbury s.	Whishe	Karachi, Feb. 7.

The following vessels obtained their particlearances yesterday:—

Steamer Hindoo, Groves for Hull via Karachi,
" Dumra, Moxon, Persian Gulf, &c.

The Steamer Shah Nasir for Karachi and Mauritius began to load yesterday.

MADRAS,

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	From
2	Norfolk	Calcutta
2	Clan Lindsay	Coast
4	Bezwada	Rangoon
4	Tannenfels	Antwerp
4	Visigoth	Calcutta
6	Canara	London
6	Gowanburn	Melbourne
7	Nairung	Calcutta
7	Neidenfels	New York
8	Matiana	Calcutta
8	Pundit	Java
8	Palamcotta	Negapatam

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Coy's. Steamer Ischia, from Bombay, arrived on the 10th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trafford Hall s—3 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 450 cwt wheat sweeping D Tejpal; 72 cwt's, old rubber John E, Mennitt and Co; 24 bales wool, G Gungadas; 90 bales wool, D Nagji and Co; 85 bales wool; N Goculdas; 3 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 1,030 bales wool, Volkart Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—10 cwts mother-of-pearl shell, Pheroze C Sethna; 5 cases brassware and 5 bales piecegoods, Ardeshir and Co; 2 bales carpets, S J Tellery and Co; 2 bales carpets, G P Staverdes and Co; 16 bales hides, and skins Kahn and Kahn; 14 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 7 bales skins, R M Kooka; 9 bales carpets, N Futehally and Co; 45 bales hemp, E Mahomed; 50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 2,600 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 247 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Trafford Hall s—50 cwts senna leaves, Pheroze C Sethna; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Haddon Hall s—240 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Tangistan s—3,412 bales cottou Ralli Bros; 1,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,080 cwts nigerseed A Khimji; 275 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 400 cwts horns, E Mohomed; 2,460 cwts castorseed, T Momraz; 550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Haddon Hall s—2,220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

Celtic King s—550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 105 cwts gum, T V and Godse and Bros; 8,000 cwts teelseed, and 1,000 cwts poppyseed Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Inchborva s—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 150 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co; 2,001 cwts gengellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1,012 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 30 bales cotton fly H E Bode and Bros; 975 cwts mowraseed J Facheri 200 bales, hemp, E Oomersey.

Schwarzenfels s—220 bales cotton, and 71 bales cotton waste, A Moritz and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Schwarzenfels s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Mortlake s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

R Rubattino s—372 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—1,000 cwts linseed, 1,162 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co; 200 bales cotton, A Maritz and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR PIRACUS.

R Rubattino s—3 1-2 cwts gum, J Facheri.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Arcadia s—37 cases mica Cox, Shipping Agency.

FOR TRIESTE.

Praga s—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Macedonia s—150 cwts bysabole, A H Mowji and Co; 2 3-4 cwts ivory, K N Meane and Co; 2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Auchenblac s—1,000 cwts onion, R E Dadachanji; 100 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ceylon Maru s—50 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.

Macedonia s—200 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 56 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

Auchenblac s—100 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon Maru s—2 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons; 323 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 12 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

Auchenblac s—300 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, S Framji and Co; 47 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 400 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.

RAILWAYS RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 6th Feb. 1909.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 6th Feb. 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec.	1606·53	1326862	3808540	7135402
I. M. Ry. System	1177·62	231326	1042758	1274084
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·99	20497	102635	123132
Baran-Kotah Ry.	13·31	179	4604	4783
Total...	2923·45	1578884	6958537	8537401
Actuals for corresponding week ending 8th Feb. 1908.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·25	1264703	5525333	6790036
I. M. Ry. System	1175·81	258322	1386767	1645089
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·99	29301	124628	153929
Total..	2908·05	1552326	7036728	8589054
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	+ 0·28	+62159	+283207	+345366
Inc. or Dec. I. M. Ry.	+ 1·78	—26996	—344009	—371005
Inc. or Dec. A.D.C. R.	.....	— 8809	— 21993	— 30797
Inc. or Dec. Baran-Kotah R.	+ 13·31	+ 179	+ 4604	+ 4783

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd Jan. on 504·35 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
T tal Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,25,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,29,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	248	595	8	851
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	3,03,000	6,45,000	9,000	9,57,000
Totalfor 4 weeks	4,28,000	9,45,000	13,000	13,86,000
COMPARISON. Total for Corresponding week of previous year	1,41,308	2,55,959	2,966	4,00,233
Per mile of Ry..	280	508	6	794
Total to Corresponding date...	4,92,013	8,43,245	16,823	13,52,081

Increase for the week.....Rs. 28,767
Do. to date.....Rs. 33,919

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd Jan. on 141·14 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 22,000	.....	Rs. 27,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	35	156	.....	191
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	11,000	38,000	.....	49,000
Total for 4weeks	16,000	60,000	.....	76,000
COMPARISON. Total for Corresponding week of previous year	6,515	25,213	104	31,832
Per mile of Ry.	46	179	1	226
Total to Corresponding date...	21,353	73,169	367	94,889

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 4,832
Do. to date.....Rs. 18,889

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd Jan. on 17·28 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	.....	Rs. 1,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	29	29	.....	58
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	1,000	1,200	.....	2,200
Total for 4 weeks	1,500	1,700	.....	3,200
COMPARISON. Total for Corresponding week of previous year	401	697	7	1,105
Per mile of Ry..	23	40	1	64
Total to Corresponding date..	1,365	1,936	13	3,314

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 105
Do. to date.....Rs. 114

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENT of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MARRETT—February 3, at Wellington House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, to Dr. and Mrs. Marrett, a son.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 2-25m., 2-54a. Low water, 8-47m., 8-31a.
Bombay Dog Show, 8 a.m.
Bombay Horse Show, 3-30 p. m.
Annual Customs Ball, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim: "'As you like,' is a bad finager-post."—OLD PROVERB.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Feb. 13th, Last Quarter, 6h 16·9m. p.m.; Feb. 20th, New Moon, 4h. 22·1m. p.m.; Feb. 27th, First Quarter, 8h. 19·1m. a.m.; Feb. 8th, in Apogee, 10·8h. a.m.; Feb. 21, in Perigee, 4·9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday February 12.—Bombay Hunt, the Kennels. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Fancy Dress Ball, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Lady Jehangir's "At Home" to meet Miss Clarke. P. and O. steamer "Egypt" with English mails of the 29th January, due to arrive at 5 a. m. Sun rises, 7h. 8m.; Sun sets, 6h. 37m.

Saturday, February 13.—Bombay Races, second day. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Maharattas, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 8m.; Sun sets 6h. 38m.

Sunday, February 14.—Sexagesima Sunday, Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill. Sun rises, 7h. 8m.; Sun sets 6h. 39m.

Monday, February 15.—Bombay Races, third day. Racquets Tournament of the Bombay Gymkhana. Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 7m.; Sun sets, 6h. 39m.

Tuesday. February 16.—Bombay Open Polo Tournament commences. Annual Convocation of the Bombay University, H. E. the Chancellor presiding, 5-45. Election of a Municipal Councillor, nominations received at the Municipal Office. Bombay Hunt, Irla. "At Home" at Government House, Malabar Point. David Mills Company, 7 Esplanade Road, 3 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 7m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m.

ARRIVAL OF A CHIEF.—His Highness the Maharajah of Gawalior has arrived in Bombay and put up in his bungalow at the Hornby Vellard.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of January was 617, of whom 434 were males and 183 females.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—Four lascars were bringing to shore a suspected case of small-pox from the s.s. "Shah Nasir" now lying in the harbour when the life-boat accidentally capsized and the occupants thrown into the sea. They all swam to another boat and got into it. The sick man was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERT:—By kind permission of H.E. Sir George Sydenham Clarke, the Governor's Band will give another Concert at the Town Hall on Saturday next at 9-30 p. m. The programme will consist of popular high class music drawn from the works of Elgar, Tschaikowski, Gunood, Moszkowski, Sousa, etc. The arrangements will be the same as for the last Concert and it is hoped a large audience of music lovers will assemble and show their appreciation of His Excellency's kindness and the abilities of the Band under their director, Mr. Edward Behr.

DEATH OF A PARSI MERCHANT.—The death is announced to have taken place after a short illness, of Mr. Rustomji Framji Wadia, who was well known as an agent of the English Press and Manufacturing Company, and as an orthdox Parsi who took a warm interest in all matters bearing upon the best traditions of his race and people. He had offered to make a gift of a large tract of his land in Jahabordie for the erection of a fire-temple there. The deceased had shown a warm personal interest in the establishment of the Anjuman-i fire-temple on the Girgaum Road, and took an active share in a judicious management of its affairs. He was a landed proprietor, and was respected and esteemed in his community for his private beneficence.

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening.

March .....The Cameronians.....Levett
Overture .....Giovanna D'Arce .....Verdi
Serenade .....Slanchen .....Ozibulka
Selection .....The Earl and the Girl.....Cacyll
Valse.....Love me.....Coward
Selection .....Harry Dacre's Songs .....Adlam

NEW SCHOOL AT BANDRA.—Last Sunday evening the Administrator Apostolic, the Very Revd L. C. Pera, laid the foundation-stone of the New School dedicated to the honour of St. Aloysius. Seventeen years ago on this very date the foundation-stone of the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel was laid and the Church now stands a well-equipped monument worthy of its founders. This school in course of time is likely to satisfy the growing demands of education in the South-West of Bandra and it will be an immediate relief to the most backward classes. The building will be in Gothic style of burnt bricks, double storeyed with three class rooms up and three down and corridors all round; each class room is intended to accommodate about 50 pupils. There was a very representative gathering of people from Bombay, Dadar and Bandra and amongst them the Very Revd Fr. Henriques, Vara of Thana. After the foundation-stone was laid, an appeal was read by Mr. Thomas D'Mello and was well responded to, subscription on the spot amounting to Rs. 2,000. The building is estimated to cost Rs. 12,000. St. Paul's Band enlivened the people by rendering a few selected pieces.

THE TRAVELLING QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Could you please spare me a corner for a few facts in connection with the controversy raging round Prof. Lees Smithh's letter of last Saturday? I do not mean to take up any sides. But at the same time I cannot help recalling, apart from the experiences of humbler persons, some unfortunate incidents in which Indian gentlemen of standing and position were concerned. For example, the incidents in which the late Mr. Justice Ranade and the late Mr. Justice Haridas were concerned are not little known. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Sir Muncherji Bhownaggree had similar unpleasant experiences, the former even recounting one in a public speech. Many of us have not forgotten Captain Winter's affair; as also the story of the Principal of a Government College who was ultimately punished by a Police Court. A well-known Hindu gentleman of Bombay, a Surgeon-Colonel of the British Army, had alike a very awkward experience; as also a respectable Mahomedan Barrister, the son of a High Court Judge. These are some experiences of men of position,—only in Bombay. I have known some thousands of miles of travelling in India, and could add a few more. Of late, some Indian Railways have taken to separate compartments for "European gentleman" and for "Indian gentlemen," even for the first class. The first time I saw that travelling from Rawalpindi to Lahore it was absolutely a surprise; since then, however, I have grown quite familiar with it. I daresay there must be something at the bottom of it, else such awkward distinctions would not have been made. Sometimes it is some European servants of the Railway companies who make matters unpleasant. Pardon my adding an incident. But a few months ago I saw a European official at Delhi removing some 8 or 10 Native Christian girls, bag and baggage, from a small second class compartment just to make room for one European lady. Of course, I confess I have often found European fellow-travellers very courteous, polite and welcome company. But that has been not always, but more or less when I was in European costume. At any rate, whatever may be said on both sides, I suppose things are not quite so smooth as some believe them to be, or as some would wish them to be.—Yours, etc.,

NATIVE TRAVELLER.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There seems to be a tremendous amount of nonsense written about the behaviour of Englishmen to Indians when travelling. The most wonderful thing about it all is why Professor Lees-Smith should trouble to write about it. I suppose he is experiencing the delights, and otherwise, of railway travelling for the first time, for otherwise he would know that the man who wants a strange companion in a railway carriage—be he white, yellow, brown or black—is a *rara avis*. Why everyone should imagine that the possession of a ticket for one seat entitles him to the whole carriage I do not know, unless it is a minor form of lust for Empire, but the fact remains that it is so. A thing that puzzles a good many people is that special third class carriages should be reserved for Europeans while no first class carriages are. Recently I heard of an incident which may throw some light on the matter from another point. A certain railway official was travelling in a crowded train in his special officer's carriage. A native finding he could not get a comfortable seat elsewhere insisted that the official was his servant and demanded a seat in his carriage on the ground that he had to get to Calcutta on a very important matter. Had he been civil he would have been told that the train at about two in the morning and taken some way up a branch line, but since he had a "right" in the carriage he was allowed to take his chance, which took him about forty miles off the main line and left him without a train back for twenty-four hours. Such was the price of discourtesy. I have travelled a little in India and can say that on several occasions I have been very rudely treated by native fellow travellers. Perhaps Professor Lees-Smith has had a similar experience and not noticed it, because it is the similar kind of treatment he, and most others, gets in England.—Yours, etc.,

ORDINARY ENGLISHMAN.

THE GIRLS FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—Your correspondent in Monday's paper, whose letter has just been brought under my notice is entirely misinformed, or has misinterpreted my remarks made at the annual meeting of the Girls Friendly Society! It is precisely we, who are trying to befriend the Eurasian and poor European girl.

What I wished to and meant to say, what I said in fact, was that "unfriendly critics of our Training Home scheme (whom I styled generally people) tell me that the Eurasian girl is not suitable for domestic service, is of too apathetic a nature, will not learn or exert herself."

I then proved this to be contrary to my experience, and pointed out that Eurasians made excellent hospital nurses. My scheme is being printed, and I shall be delighted to send your correspondent A. B. C. or anyone else interested in the welfare of the Eurasian girl a copy.—Yours, &c.,

M, A. MACBETH.
Vice-President, Girls Friendly Society,
3 Janjira Chambers, February 10th.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your report in Tuesday's issue of a case heard before Rao Bahadur Chunilal A. Setalwad on Monday last in which one Benikhan Dawood was charged with doing a rash act at Carnac Bunder, the party charged was incorrectly described as being an employe of the Port Trust. The man was not employed by a merchant. I should feel obliged if you will kindly correct this in your issue of to-morrow.—Yours, &c.,

A. PANTON,
Traffic Manager, Bombay Port Trust.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

PILOTAGE STATEMENTS.

	For week ending 22nd Jan. 1909.	Total from 1st April 1908 to 22nd Jan. 1909.	For week ending 22nd Jan. 1908.	Total from 1st April 1907 to 22nd Jan. 1908.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	29	923	28	936
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	26	914	24	939
Vessels transported	12	644	15	709
Vessels attended to	1	71	2	83
Vessels warped	—	15	2	42

HUMAN ORIGIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Anyone acquainted with the innumerable controversies which the publication of Darwin's "Origin of Species" or Huxley's "Man's place in Nature" gave rise to will, on reading the present controversy on "Human Origins" in the Bombay press, think that we are still in the year 1865 here Who would ever think of putting any more question on the structural differences between the brain of man and that of the ape after studying carefully Huxley's celebrated refutation of Prof. Owen's contention on the subject. Suffice to refer one to Prof Huxley's statement that "so far as the brain is concerned, therefore, it is clear that man differs less from the chimpanzee or the orang than these do even from monkeys, and that the difference between the brain of chimpanzee and of man is almost insignificant when compared with that between the chimpanzee and that of a lemur!" But why depend on Huxley's views or Haechel or Darwin himself, when we are living at a time when more than sufficient materials have been collected to enable us to draw our own conclusions? If man and the ape did not spring from a common ancestor how can the similarity of their anatomy and physiological functions be explained? If man was specially created as the Lord of Creation, distinct from the rest of animals, then it is rather a cruel thing, not to say an insult to his dignity, that his bodily frame should be almost similar to that of an ape. Those who accept the theory of Evolution consider that, however imperfect the theory may still be yet it is the only one that gives a satisfactory explanation to the problems of life. Those who oppose may do so, but they offer no better explanation or if pressed refer you to "mysteries."

All sorts of oppositions have been raised against the theory of descent, some are very reasonable and many are extremely silly. Even such a clear question as "natural selection" has been considered. Some people would fain not to understand what is meant by natural selection unless an entity was meant. In 1864, Flourens was one of the first to object to the term. In his "Examen du livre de M. Darwin" he says. "Darwin commence par imaginer une election naturelle; il imagine ensuite que ce pouvoir d'elire qu'il donne a la nature est pareil au pouvoir de l'homme. Ces deux suppositions admises, rien ne l'arrete; il Jone avec la nature comme il lui ploit et lui foit faire tout ce qu'il veut." This is what one may well call "une querelle d'allemond" for Darwin did not leave the point unexplained. In my opinion Darwin's meaning is clear enough when he says that by Natural Selection he means "the aggregate action and product of many natural laws, and by laws the sequence of events as ascertained by us." Yet it is asked if "a power or a pure myth" is meant! In fact all sort of erroneous impressions prevail on the subject. A gentleman asked me the other day why monkeys are not transformed into men nowadays? Or why they differ at all? Only a miracle or no difference at all would convince him that evolution is a fact! Great scientists are found who are sometimes mystics. Faraday was one; Romanes could be another. It is known that Romanes was a believer in evolution. Who will maintain that his conversion meant his unconditional, literal belief in the story of Adam and Eve? And even if he did, would this indicate that Darwinism is wrong and the story of Eden true? Now, I have to acknowledge that I committed an error in stating that the Rev. Father Hammerstein called flint implements "freaks of nature." I wanted to point out that his calling the human bones found in geological strata bones of amphibians was as naive an opinion as calling flint implements freaks of nature.—Yours, etc.,

ONE PRESENT.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th February.

559 DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.

6" B.L.C. and Battery Drill for the Gatacre Teams, at Mahaluxmi Fort, on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 5 p.m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

No. 2 Company.

There will be 6" B. L. C. Gun Drill for No. 2 Coy. Gatacre Teams at Mahaluxmi Fort, on Thursday, the 11th instant, at 9 p.m.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

ANNUAL RIFLE MEETING.

No. 3 Match will be shot off at SANTA CRUZ on Sunday next. Train leaves Colaba at 6-5 a.m.

A. W. BARKER, Br.
Hon. Secry., B.V.A., R.A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 10th February.

It is notified for information that the Annual Camp will open at Santa Cruz on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 3rd March and conclude with the Annual Inspection on the afternoon of Saturday, the 20th March.

T. W. CUFFE, Major.
Bombay Light Horse.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th February 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for,)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Teheran ...	10	10	10 a.m.	0	30
Suez	10	2	15 p.m.	0	35

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-09).

Private telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

In continuation, private telegrams for Provinces, Messina and Reggio, Calabria, are accepted at Sender's risk (13-1-09).

Bhamo route to China continues interrupted between Dechi and Yungmeng (5-2-09).

Teheran route interrupted between Tiflis and Tabriz. (10-2-09).

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 10.

The weather has become slightly unsettled in the Peninsular, and sea winds from the Bay have set in across the North of the Madras Coast, but nothing more than a few thunderstorms are likely to result.

Another slight disturbance affecting the North-west of India is giving light clouds in Baluchistan, Sind and Rajputana. There are, however, no signs that rain will result.

The air remains drier than usual over large parts of India, but the temperature now nearly normal everywhere.

Forecast.—A few thunderstorms may occur in the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 10TH FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 10th February, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light cloud has appeared at Sirsa and in the south-west Punjab but elsewhere skies remain clear. Humidity has decreased and is in defect. Temperature has generally fallen and while the maximum is now normal, the minimum is in defect in the extreme noth and in the east.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Agra and Jhansi but are clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual over the whole area. Day temperature is normal in the extreme north west and in excess over the rest of the division; night temperature has fallen and is now low except in the southern districts, where it remains normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Moderate cloud has appeared in Sind; in Rajputana skies remain lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has become normal except in Upper Sind where the maximum continues higher than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air has decreased and is everywhere below the average. Temperature is generally normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature has again risen but is still normal; the minimum continues in defect at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or slightly above the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity has increased and is in defect only at a few stations. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the wheather to-day if the appearance of moderate cloud in Sind and the adjacent parts of the Punjab. This fact taken with the moderate fall of pressure at Jacobabad indicates that weather is probably becoming slightly unsettled to the west of North-west India. Yesterday's telegram from Bushire also records a rapid fall of pressure and the appearance of light cloud. Dry weath er however prevails in India and is likely to continue.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Marim temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minim temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainf past 24 hours.	Rainf since 1st October to date.
Bushire.....	64·1	52·1	...	5·30
Jask (9th)	78·3	63·3	...	1·70
Muskat (9th)	77·8	65·6	...	4·70
Multan.....	72·8	46·0	...	0·04
Rawalpindi	66·4	33·4	...	1·58
Lahore	70·4	40·2	...	1·16
Sirsa.....	72·3	42·6	...	0·23
Ambala	71·0	41·5	...	1·07
Delhi	73·2	47·2	...	0·47
Agra.....	75·0	46·5	...	1·08
Mainpuri.....	77·3	41·2	...	0·39
Jhansi	82·5	52·0	...	0·14
Cawnpore	80·9	41·0	...	0·16
Allahabad	82·6	48·0	...	0·23
Jacobabad	80·1	48·3	...	0·07
Karachi	80·5	57·5	...	0·69
Ajmer	75·9	47·2	...	0·33
Jaipur	77·7	47·1	...	0·40
Kotah	?	?	...	0·18
Bhuj.....	82·6	53·0	...	0·21
Dwarka	84·3	56·7	...	0·12
Veraval	88·2	63·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	85·9	54·7	...	0·32
Bhavnagar Para.....	86·0	50·5	...	0·65
Surat	80·1	57·1	...	0·02
Ahmedabad	80·6	57·7	...	0·07
Deesa	87·3	50·9	...	0·00
Neemuch.....	80·0	50·8	...	0·00
Indore	83·1	56·6	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	81·5	48·3	...	0·98
Saugor	81·6	53·5

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

WHAT NOT TO READ.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—The Russian Government has recovered some strength during several years past, since its victory over the so-called Revolution. But nothing can be more deplorable than the moral condition of the Russian people during these same years. That Anglo-Indian newspaper which said, on the morrow of the 30th of October, 1905, when the Tsar's bogus Constitution was issued, that this was a date which would rank in the world's history beside the greatest dates of the French Revolution, certainly said one of those things which one would rather have left unsaid. For several years past no more has been heard of the Russian Revolution, which doubtless did not desire to live. Instead of the fine tension and exultation of the French Revolutionary period, the Russian people are in a condition much more resembling that of the French just after the overthrow of 1870. There is at present in Russia what has been called a "dislocation of historical forces," resulting in a period of arrested development, a sort of swooning both in the life and in the literature of an entire nation. "Dissoluteness of manners, eroticism, mysticism, contempt of life and of death"—that is how the present state of feeling has been described. It is what Carlyle would have called a condition of deliquescence. There is in Russia a peculiar atmosphere both counter-revolutionary and post-revolutionary, composed largely of assassinations, of bombs, of hangings, and of debauch. It has been encouraged by the Government, which is now frightened at some of its results.

Russian books of some years past exhale this atmosphere to an unpleasant degree. But two of the books of 1908, neither as yet translated into English, seem to rise above it to some extent, attempting to depict it without being of it. They are from the most eminent younger writers of Russia, who have run neck and neck for many years. The first of these authors, Maxim Gorky, is perhaps, still the more famous. But he is believed to be essentially a spent force which no longer counts. His earlier writings reek with very much this same pestilent atmosphere which he has partly helped to produce. His comrade, Leonide Andreieff breathes a far nobler atmosphere. To him the immediate future is believed to belong. He is certainly, in many ways, the most on-coming of Russian writers. Gorky's new book is the text of his recent play called "The Last." It is the dregs of society in the evil latter days, which are here portrayed. Above all, it is the universal corruption of Russian life which is here brought out. The play shows a fine dramatic vigour and concentration, which makes one the more regret that Gorky is considered, by those who know, to have misused his opportunities and to have had a harmful influence upon his own country. These "last," or last ones, are the family and the circle of a Russian Chief of Police in a remote province. Ivan Kolomiytzeff is debauched, a drunkard, who is almost too base to be tolerated even in the Russian Police. From scandal to scandal he has reached the point when he must resign. But a foolish plot organised against him by the Revolutionists of the city comes to save him and to give importance. The wrong man is arrested, and Ivan claims to recognise him. The one thing that must not be is that the plot should be passed by and forgotten. We are taken intimately into the household of this Police officer. His wife, Sophie, is a good soul, worn out by the life she has had to lead. In the house is his brother, whom we may call Jacob, well-to-do who has been the lover of Sophie. The daughter of these two is a hunchback, named Lieuboff, whom Ivan in a moment of drunken jealousy had once flung upon the floor. While [illegible] one of the daughters is married to the prison doctor, Letch, who is unable to prevent her from carrying on with the all-powerful director of the prison. Ivan is in violent need of five hundred roubles (£50), for which sum, with the help of the attempt against him, he may yet be kept on in the Police. One of his worthless sons needs a similar sum in order to get appointed as police commissioner. The struggle of the drama is in order to obtain these and other sums from the dying brother and uncle, Jacob, who has lived on in this strange household because of his love for Sophie. The story of the daughter Vera is heart-rending. Into this den comes the mother of the young man wrongly arrested. She naturally pleads in vain for his life, though she arouses some remorse and good will on the part of those not yet confirmed in wickedness. It is the "Last Ones" of an epoch, or a 'regime," who are here vigorously pourtrayed. After some fierce scenes the money is literally extorted from the dying Jacob. The wrong victim is sacrificed, Ivan's career is saved, and in the last scene he and his family offer prayers and cross themselves above the dead body of their relative.

Leonide Andreieff, in his "Story of the Five who were Hanged," describes one of those collective hangings which have been so frequent in Russia of late. It is not much more than a masterly short story. A Minister of State had just been warned by the Police of an attempt which will be made upon his life the next morning. He and his family spend the night in another palace which has been put at their disposal. Andreieff makes us follow all the phases through which the Minister passed that night, first his joy, and then his hysteric terror which makes him rouse the whole household. This may be compared with the same writer's study of the state of mind of a Governor who has been sentenced to death by the Revolutionists, in the story called "The Governor." Meanwhile, the five revolutionists who should have killed the Minister are arrested upon the scene of their attempt, their bombs and infernal machines. They are all sentenced to be hanged. They have thirty-six hours before them. The story consists of the detailed account of the way in which these five persons spend that day and-a-half. There are three young men and two quite young women. There is no use trying to epitomise here these accounts of the inner life of the five who have been condemned to death. One of the men is recklessly brave, while another has to struggle against fear. His comrade has to encourage him by saying: "It is nothing, Vassia, all will soon end." One of the young Russia girls is haunted in her cell chiefly by the feeling that she has not yet done anything worthy of her fate, that she does not deserve to die so glorious for her country. The last two chapters describe the hangings. Such is the literature of Russia to-day.

MINING IN INDIA

"THE STATESMAN":—Sir Thomas Holland's farewell address to the Mining and Geological Institute of which he was one of the founders and has also been President, will be read with great interest not only as the epilogue of a brilliant career, but because it is a convincing and vigorous defence of the policy of the Government of India in regard to the mineral reference of the country, and offers very sagacious advice to the commercial community. His vindication of the mining rules of the Government was prompted by certain criticisms which have appeared in the "Mining Journal." The ordinary man will be disposed to think that the animadversions to which that periodical has given publication are sufficiently refuted by the remarkable progress made by the mining industries of this country since 1903, when Sir Thomas Holland became Director of the Geological Survey. The largest number of "concessions" granted in any year in areas in which the mineral rights are retained by Government was, up to 1903, about 150. But in 1907 the number had risen to 600—an increase which scarcely supports the contention that the Government rules discourage prospectors. Sir Thomas Holland was not, however, content with the inference to be drawn from broad facts. In a telling passage he contrasted the favourable terms offered by the Government with those which are exacted on zamindari lands. "How many of you," he asked, "who are engaged in local mining on zamindari lands pay less than four times the royalty you would be charged on Government lands?" In addition to a high rental there is the "salami," and before the execution of a lease there must usually be added large sums which, as Sir Thomas Holland humorously observed, "are not mentioned at all in the document." Having thus established the superior merit of the Government leases, and having demonstrated conclusively, as it seems to us, that the rules have been so framed as to encourage mining enterprise by their liberality, Sir Thomas Holland in a subsequent portion of his speech returned to the question involved in the mining rights which were unfortunately conceded with the surface rights to the zemindars under the Permanent Settlement. Though these mining rights have thus passed into private hands, he claims that the Government are "still responsible, as trustees of the country, for seeing that every reasonable care is taken of minerals, as much as of the lives of your workers. I would as soon concede the power of life and death to an Administration as freedom in disposing of its minerals." In this emphatic passage Sir Thomas Holland is looking forward to a time when the necessity for a more careful and economical working of minerals will be felt. "We have," he says, "an enormous population rapidly learning the arts and luxuries of civilisation, and there is not one among the luxuries of this, and the necessities of the next, generation that is not dependent on mineral products." This is not the first occasion on which he has insisted on the need of the wise and cautious development of our mineral resources. In an address delivered in 1906, he laid strong emphasis on the same point:—

"The harvest of the miner can be reaped but once in the history of the country and the world. There are no artificial fertilisers for exhausted mines; for exhaustion in a mine does not mean the simple removal of all the mineral of value; often, especially in coal mining, it merely means the removal of the richest deposits, which will give the quickest returns, attended by the destruction of the second-rate deposits, which would be considered worth working if the richer material were not present in quantity sufficient for present requirements." The reckless destruction of seams which took 10,000 years to form is a species of waste that shocks the economic instincts of the geologist, and must gradually result in national impoverishment. It is this realisation of the fact that minerals cannot be replaced, which has, among other reasons led Sir Thomas Holland to plead for a more judicious utilisation of our mineral products in this country. Incidentally, as he has more than once pointed out, the production of minerals purely for export is an industry which must suffer from violent fluctuations in price. Stability can only be secured by the growth of industries which will provide a steady demand for the mineral output. But the main reason for deprecating the export of unmanufactured minerals is the reduction of the mineral wealth of the country. There are circumstances when it is deplorable that even a manufactured mineral product should be sent abroad. For example, we annually export quantities of ammonium sulphate, which is, as Sir Thomas Holland observes, the substance required to develop our sugar industry, and is used in Java and Mauritius to enable the planters in those sugar-producing islands to capture the Indian market. But Sir Thomas Holland's whole [illegible] and will serve to increase the regret universally felt that India is so soon to lose the services of one who possesses in happy combination scientific talent of a high order, administrative ability, and a far-seeing statesmanship in his own important sphere.

THE MEDICAL CONGRESS.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—The ap proaching Medical Congress and Exhibition is attracting great numbers of physicians and scientists who have specialised in tropical diseases. The undertaking is one of the first importance. Its scope is very wide, and an almost record number of subjects will be considered amongst them being the treatment of plague and fevers the effects of various kinds of snake poisons, together with the results of special lines of treatment, and the part played in the dissemination of disease by animal parasites, and carriers of infection peculiar to the tropics with the best means of obviating their attack. It is confidently expected, that as a result of the Conference the science of tropical prophylaxus will be advanced considerably or at least the speed of its advance will be considerably accelerated. The Governor of Bombay, who is to be the President, will open the Session on Monday, February 22nd, in the Convocation Hall of the Bombay University, which together with other Univerxity buildings the Syndicate have placed at the disposal of the Central Committee. The Medical Exhibition will be held on the Oval It is to be very complete including as it will medical, surgical and sanitary appliances of all kinds, whilst a series of demonstrations in each class ought to attract the greatest interest.

For the majority of people in India, who are not physicians and scientists and who, notwithstanding the generous provision of concessions by the railway companies will not be able to attend the Congress and Exhibition, the chief interest of this notable Bombay function lies in the influence it is likely to exert on the praxis of rural and urban sanitation, and on the position assumed by the Supreme Government as well as by Local Boards, with regard to malaria. Concerning the etiology of malaria, and of the majority of the numerous diseases that afflict dwellers in India, the medical officers of the State and Municipalities have little now to learn. Neither are the more instructed of the laity altogether ignorant on this point. Every effort is made to increase a knowledge. The Imperial and Local Government issue reports and instructions in a steady stream, and have done so for years. The doctors are never weary of filling the columns of the medical, and frequently of the daily Press with letters of instruction and advice. The health officers of local self-governing bodies constantly circulate leaflets explaining the causes of disease, and the best ways to avoid or to combat it. The average civilised man, and indeed the average man who is yet far from civilization has long suspected dimly what the scientists to-day explain in length by technicalities, that everything, human, animal, insect and vegetable, manufactures is own poison, and is also often noxious to other creatures. From the beginning almost men and most animals realised that cleanliness meant life and health. They protected themselves instinctively, even as plants protect their roots against their own toxines by corking.

This being so, it might be thought at first that sanitary science, if it were not somewhat redundant, and a luxury, where common sense and healthy ideas prevailed, would at least make swift and easy progress. Sad experience proves that this is not so generally. Government issues resolutions, and spends what money it possibly can; doctors, engineers, district officers, lecture, storm, or encourage, as occasion dictates. The sanitary state of the courtyards, lanes, and tanks of the villages and towns of the land remains unspeakable and deplorable. A few villages here and there tidy themselves and show a natural and wholesome abhorrence of their own toxines; a few tanks are properly banked and cleaned, a few village swamps drained; a few wells are secured against contamination. These things are rare. For the most part the villages and towns of the land, excepting great municipalities and cantonments, are breeding grounds of disease, and standing proofs that the people do not understand the rudiments of sanitation. Governments may spend money and multiply effort, but till the people come to understand, or are taught, that sanitation, like charity, must begin at home, and be devloped on co-operative principles, the evil will continue.

SEA MYSTERIES.

WHAT unplumbed depths of tragedy, what unguessed worlds of incident, are hidden in the simple, prosaic statement, seen so often in the newspapers, that such and such a ship is missing, writes Frank Ball in a contemporary. The mysteries of the sea are innumerable, the fate of missing ships often more strangly incredible than the dreams of the wildest imagination can picture. The icebergs and icepacks of the North Atlantic and of the Southern Ocean must have accounted for the fate of many fine vessels. Dark night, the onrushing ship, the crash—and oblivion. The slow death of the open boat, the wrecks on strange coasts and islands, the lightning flash, the meteorite, the drifting derelict, and a host of other accidents, would make up tales of distress and oft-times of heroism which it would do the world good to hear. It has happened at times that some relic has come to hand, to show in some measure the actual fate of missing ships. And at various times ships have survived after crews have been washed away from them, or abandoned them in anticipation of their foundering.

From, roughly, thirty-three years ago to this day there has been no light shed on the fate of the crew of a small barque which was observed some distance west of the Straits of Gibraltar, behaving in a most unusual fashion. It was a bright clear day, with a smooth sea, that the officer of the watch on an outward bound steamer observed the barque ahead. The little vessel was coming-to and falling-off the wind in an erratic manner and this was due to the fact that no one was visible on her deck. The steamer ran down within speaking distance, and getting no reply to her hails lowered a boat to find what was the matter. The men in charge of their officer swung themselves aboard the barque and backed her mainyard to heave her to. Then they proceeded to investigate. Imagine their amazement on finding every thing in perfect order. All plain sail was set; not a boat was missing to account for any sudden desertion of the ship. But there was not a sign of life about her.

The mystery was intensified when the boats crew noticed that the galley fire was still alight, and the cabin clock was still ticking. This pointed conclusively to the fact that within the preceding three or four hours the ship had been tenanted. The steamer's men, gazing blankly at each other, and searched again. Every corner of the barque was carefully overhauled without result. The captain, officers, and crew had disappeared as absolutely as though they had never existed. The surface of the sea, smiling in the sunlight, yielded no clue. Surely men were never so bewildered, and one can imagine the uncanny, creepy feeling of that boat's crew as they searched fruitlessly for some trace of those whose sailorly methods and sailorlike handiwork were evidenced around them. Those who officered and manned that barque had been simply obliterated; their lives blotted out, as though fate had, with one stroke, wiped the slate of their existence. Many theories have been advanced to account for that sea mystery. The most probable, to the writer's mind, is the theory that someone of her small company must have gone suddenly mad, and, with madman's cunning and Baresark strength, overcome and thrown the others overboard, following them himself.

But no trace of violence was observable, and the mystery can never be solved.

That the sea can keep its secrets well is further instanced by the experience of a lady now resident in Queensland. Some thirty years ago the master of a steamer bound East across the Bay of Bengal was roused from a Sunday afternoon nap by the officer of the watch, who reported a ship's lifeboat ahead. The steamer was brought to windward, a boat lowered, and the drifting boat investigated. Its sole occupants were a dead Indian ayah and a living white baby girl. It was a curious, perhaps, case to identification and the child's wraps, though rich in quality and texture, were unmarked. Every possible effort was made by hunting up lists of missing ships to ascertain the baby girl's identify but without avail. Consequently, the big-hearted skipper adopted her, and she is now a happily married Australian woman.

It is not, however, the caprice of the sea which is always responsible for many of its mysteries. The evil passions of men have been the cause of many unnecessary sufferings. Ships have in the past undoubtedly been cast away to satisfy the cupidity of owners or the lust for revenge on the part of over-driven crews. One "hell-ship" many years ago trading along the Pacific coast of America was notorious for the bullying treatment meted out to the men. Her skipper was of the breed who would never personally hand anything to a sailor, preferring to drop it on the deck and kick it along to him.

With hard-driving Yankee mates to back him up he used to succeed in running his crews at every port and thus working his ship without paying wages. So notorious he and his ship became that sailors could not be found to sign articles and men could only be got by shanghaing them. A shanghai crew means a crew who have been hocussed with drink and carried on board under its influence by low class boarding-house runners who make their living at the game. There were some tough characters knocking round the ports of the Pacific Slope in those days when this ship with a shanghaied crew of toughs sailed from San Francisco bound for a Chilian port. She never reached it. Her name was added to the long troll of those whom the sea had claimed, and it was naturally assumed she had met her fate by one of the usual dangers of the deep, such as stress of weather. Long years after it was given to me to nurse through an illness, which could only have one ending as fine a seaman and generous a shipmate as the sea ever produced. His career had been full of wild incident and strange adventure garnered in many parts of the world before the great advent of electric telegraphy and fast steam services had done so much to bridge ocean distances. Lying quietly in his bunk one afternoon, he told me the fate of that "hellship" as related to him by his brother, the sole survivor. This brother, long gone to his account, had recounted how almost before the fateful voyage had fairly started, the inhuman skipper and his officers had got to work on the crew. Belaying-pins and knuckle-dusters were the only arguments known on board, and never an order, was given without one or the other being called into play. Fiendishly driven, tortured day after day with a malignant cruelty that my pen would not dare to describe, the men cowed at first, were made desperate. They only mustered nine hands for'ard, including the cook who berthed in the deck-house; and the after-guard, consisting of skipper, two mates, a bos'un and a carpenter, were well armed and determined men.

The climax was reached one bright Sunday morning in the tropics. The men, tired to death by the incessant and merciless box-hauling and trimming yards to every catspaw of wind, were a bit slack in jumping to the word of command. In an instant the officers were amongst them, at work with horrible blasphemy, striking and kicking indiscriminately. One foul blow doubled up an inoffensive Scandinavian seaman, so that he died within a few hours, and through all his agony he was dragged on deck and compelled to some semblance of work. There was no "let up" against the compelling influence of levelled revolvers. Rendered desperate and not knowing whose turn would be next, the men resolved on mutiny and murder. Their plans were cunningly laid, and they knew that failure would assuredly means swift and cruel death to some of them. Therefore there should be no failure. Everyone should do his allotted task, or the penalty would be met on the spot by the ready revolvers of the after-guard. Undermanned as the ship was, it was the practise to call "All hands" whenever it was necessary to tack ship

In tacking ship, the custom of the sea is for the chief mate to take a couple of hands on the foc'sle-head to tend the head-sheets; the second mate, with most of the crew work in the waist, swinging, first the cro'jack, then the main and fore yards under the direction of the skipper, who, standing on the poop usually lends a hand to haul the spanker-boom to windward. The helm is put down immediately the boom is hauled to windward, and is quickly followed as the ship comes up to the wind, by the call "Helm's-a-lee." And this call, while the Captain, and officers would be in different parts of the ship, and their attention closely centred on the manœuvre, was to be the signal of death for them.

It was in the forenoon watch of the day following the death of the Scandinavian that the men carried out their dreadful resolve. In the brilliant sunlight of that Pacific morning, with the crew, apparently subdued by the tragedy of the preceding day, the brutal after-guard were unappreciative of impending danger. "All hands on deck" had been savagely roared, mixed with blasphemous threats to hurry up. The watch below turned out, every man seeing that his knife was in its sheath, and moved quickly to the next order of stations.

Motioning the man at the wheel to put his helm down, the skipper with a Greek sailor to help him, stooped to release the spanker sheet preparatory to hauling the boom to windward. He never rose. A sharp-pointed marlinspike was driven through his back with the force of a strong and revengeful arm and the deck ran red as he fell without a murmur.

"Helm's-a-lee" roared the man at the wheel hastily lashing it and running forward with the Greek sailor to the help of the men in the waist.

At the signal the men on the foc'sle-head made a joint rush at the mate, knifed him cruelly, and rushed aft. For it was on the main deck they feared most trouble, with the second mate, the bos'un and the carpenter to overcome.

Smelling mischief, the second mate had his revolver out, and, as the hands rushed him, dropped three of them dead on deck before weight of numbers over-powered him, and, cursing and fighting savagely, he was borne to the deck and literally hacked to death. The petty officers, having omitted to buckle on their shooting irons were easily overcome. Blood drunk, mad with wounds and fury the men slung them, living, overside. The yet-living mate was thrown after them and the bodies of the captain and second mate followed them. Then with something of respect they buried their shipmates who had fallen, got the ship under control again, and cleared up the decks.

The next thing was what to do with the ship. Only one thing—cast her away. They knew her position from the log, which showed them 10deg. south and 118deg. west. With an elementary knowledge of navigation they steered her due east, intending to make land somewhere near Guayaquil, then to haul off the coast for fifty miles north and west, sink the ship, and make in the long boat for the coast farther north. It was to be given out that the ship had sprung a leak and ultimately foundered, that the captain and mate had gone down, but the second mate with the rest of the crew had got away in the lifeboat. That would account for their having no officer. They made the land, stood off a day to get out of sight of it, provisioned and launched the boat, and then scuttled the ship.

Misty, rainy weather favoured them. But they miscalculated its conditions and their distance from the coast. For running at night before a fresh westerly breeze, with driving rain, they suddenly saw [illegible] through the blackness, [illegible] close ahead. In an instant, before they could attempt to get her round, they were amongst the breakers. The boat crashed, staggered, rolled, over on the reef, then, amid the warring waters, five of her crew found rest as the Night of Nights opened before them. The only survivour, cast senseless on the beach, was discovered next day, nursed back to health, and eventually made his way down the coast to Callao. His uncontradicted story of shipwreck by disaster, rather than by design, for long years hid one of the many "mysteries of the sea."

"FLETCHERISM."

The "Ladies Home Journal" (American) strongly advocates "Fletcherism," not only as a health giving fad, but also as thoroughly economical. Of course it is a matter of diet a subject that has always an interest, for there is no topic more universal in people's minds than the process of eating and drinking. Fletcherism is having a great vogue in the United States the land of cranks, and it is estimated that 75 million dollars are annually saved by this new method of eating—dealing with food. Rule No. 1 insists that no food should be taken unless there is true appetite, expressed not by internal gnawings but by a literal watering of the mouth. To produce this state of things the beginner is advised to skip several meals, which, while doing no harm, will cultivate a genuine hunger. Rule No. 2 tells how to satisfy this well-earned appetite. It is by tasting every particle of food that passes over the palate and tongue. This leads to slow and complete mastication, and every kind of food, including soup and beverages should be subjected to this treatment; Certainly the idea of chewing soup and tea seems strikingly original. We are told that when a family has experimented with Fletcherism no one turns up to breakfast, as that to most enthusiasts becomes a superfluous meal. The few who still retain their early morning appetite abolish lunch. The author of the article says she never enters her kitchen before noon, except, perhaps, to soak some dried fruit and the like. Meat is not entirely banished from meals, as the human frame demands it, but it is not required more than a dozen times a month and then it must be served with vegetables, as the cultured Fletcherite objects to the undisguised flavour of a roast, and even grilled chops and steaks become distasteful. In a proper Fletcherised household the first meal of the day is taken at noon and consists of such food as bread and milk, bread and cheese, omelettes, fruit and salads and the like. Dinner is more elaborate, and a meal of three courses. Vegetable soup or fruit for the first course; No. 2 a complete dish, such as lentil, cutlets, and tomatoes, spinach and poached eggs, curried eggs and rice, and occasionally a meat stew. Fruit and egg puddings make the third course. There is an immense variety in the menus given, and it is claimed that two hours a day covers the time spent in the kitchen for cooking, clearing, etc

MR. E. J. KENNY, assistant master at the L.C.C. Higher Elementary School for Boys at Greenwich, speaking at the Conference of L.C.C. teachers upon the "Teaching of English Composition," said some amusing results frequently occurred. For instance, a boy described the Prime Minister as "the chief clergyman in our Church." Mr. Kenny quoted the boy who referred to patriarchs as partridges, and Sydney Smith's commentary, "It is evident that this boy was making game of the patriarchs."

TARAWERA.

THE recent catastrophe in Southern Italy and Sicily, which has convulsed the whole world with its magnitude and the unexampled horror of its details irresistibly recalls to mind a somewhat similar disaster in one of our own possessions, which, had it occurred under like conditions of crowded life and stone-built cities, would probably have left a record even more sinister than that of Messina. Twenty-six years ago, the famous pink and white terraces of New Zealand formed one of the world's fairy scenes of beauty; two wonderful stone terraces, one purest white with lovely pools and waterfalls of clear blue water, and almost opposite to it, on the other side of the lake, the terrace of marvellous pink stone, with clumps of the curious and most decorative New Zealand cabbage trees.

On one of New Zealand's wonderfully clear days of gorgeous sunshine, these terraces were a sight of glory. They were surrounded with miles of lovely bush, with ferns trailing over the rocks, tree ferns waving their delicate fronds in the breeze, grand trees, and all the wealth of beautiful creepers and undergrowth for which the New Zealand bush is so justly famed. The bell-birds sounded their liquid notes, the "tuis," or parson birds, made the air ring with music. Thousands of lovely butterflies flitted among the trees, and now—silence—desolation—no sounds of life, no colour to be seen; nothing but clumps of grey pampas grass, waving over miles of greyer ash; and all because one laughing summer day, the hidden forces burst from the craters of Tarawera, which had been looked upon as a totally extinct volcano for centuries. Seven miles of the mountain were blown out with one mighty explosion, and the surrounding world was enveloped in darkness and utter chaos.

On that fateful morning twenty-six years ago, a party of tourists were setting forth to see the wonderful beauties of the terraces. The sun was shining as it only knows how to shine in New Zealand, the air was like the purest crystal, and all was peace. The Maori guides were just about to launch the canoe in which tourists were always paddled down Lake Tarawera, when suddenly, from a neighbouring creek, there shot out a large war canoe filled with Maori warriors in full war panoply (a sight that was quite unknown at that period). It is said that this canoe was clearly seen by both tourists and Maoris, and that it vanished up the lake in absolute silence. The Maoris were terror-stricken, and regarded the vision as a warning. As, however, the sky was without a cloud, and there was not the slightest indication of anything unusual, the tourists jeered and laughed—but it was only by offering double money that they succeeded in getting their guides into the boat. Just at those tourists were emerging on the other side of the lake, the eruption began with a mighty explosion, and they barely escaped with their lives. They were the last people who saw the lovely pink and white terraces.

There was a large Maori "pah," or settlement, in that district which was entirely destroyed, the only survivor being an old man of 100 years, who was dug out alive some days after the disaster. He had predicted for years that something would happen which would wipe out the whole tribe but the younger members of the tribe scoffed and laughed at his prophecies. He died soon after from too much kindness, as from having lived a simple out-of-door existence, he was taken into Auckland and made so much of, that his constitution was unable to bear the strain—a story which points to the great advantage of the simple life, about which we hear so much nowadays.

There is another wonderful sight, or rather was, as it has ceased during the last four years, which was produced by the eruption of Tarawera in 1886, [illegible] geyser. To reach this geyser, tourists were landed at the head of the lake, and were conducted up a wild rocky pass, for about a mile, when they came to what looked like a little white pool of chalky water of no interest whatever, and the repeated cautioning by the guides not to approach too near seemed superfluous and silly. Without the slightest warning, and at no stated interval, sometimes every few minutes, sometimes with intervals of hours, or even days, this little white pool began to boil furiously, and then from its unknown depths there shot up columns of boiling mud and stones, thousands of feet into the air. Enormous waves rushed furiously down the gully and then suddenly subsided, and all was peace—or, rather, brooding stagnation once more.

About five years ago a party of tourists, two men and two girls, with a guide, went on that expedition with their cameras. When they arrived at the spot the geyser was dormant, and all was still, but they took up good positions intent on getting good photographs of the phenomenon when next it occurred. The guide urged them, as usual to stand further back, but they laughingly refused to listen to the warning. Suddenly the boiling geyser rose far higher than usual, and swept the whole party away. They were found, of course quite dead, far down the gully, having been carried there by the waves which roll away when the first violence of the eruption is spent. This geyser is now extinct, which causes some trepidation to the local inhabitants, who regarded it as a safety valve for those terrible internal forces which seem in that region so dreadfully near the surface—so near that the water in the pools is boiling, and in them the Maoris calmly cook their potatoes without a thought of the terrific volume or pent up energy which provides them with such convenient kitchens. It certainly is difficult to realise that we live only on a crust which might break up at any time.

THE idea of founding a School on German lines at Tangier has been carried out, and the new school has been opened. Attention is to be paid to giving the pupils a good knowledge of German, and a thorough acquaintance with German ideas and aims generally.

MR. F. MARTIN-DUNCAN, in the course of his lectures to juveniles at the London Institution, said that on one occasion he was watching a willow wren with her young. Twenty times the mother bird brought worms and caterpillars to the young ones. She was very tired, but still her offspring clamoured for more. Then she resorted to a clever device, for which the lecturer was afterwards thankful. When the young one opened its mouth the mother wren put her beak inside and tickled the back of its throat. The young one gave a gulp, thought it had swallowed a large worm, and the mother got five minutes' rest. Later Mr. Duncan applied that lesson to his own advantage. A hungry young cuckoo, which had fallen from its nest, was brought to him from the New Forest. To keep the bird quiet he had to take a supply of caterpillars to bed with him at night, because if the cuckoo got hungry at two o'clock, and he had an insufficient supply of food, or some of the caterpillars had escaped, there was no sleep afterwards. Accordingly, he took to bed not only some caterpillars but a straw, and when the cuckoo put up its head and squawked lustily for food just as the supply was running short he tickled the back of its throat with the straw. In that way he got an extra half-hour's sleep.

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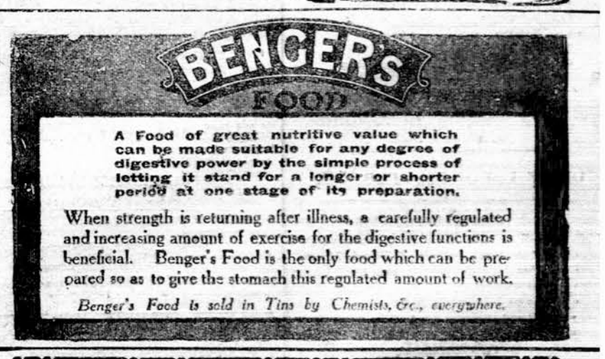
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THE ROYAL VISIT TO ERLIN

SPEECHES AT THE STATE BANQUET.

Pledges of Friendly Relations.

ILL-MANNERED SOCIALISTIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

In to-day's procession, the horses drawing the Empress and Queen's carriage were frightened at the bands and cheering. They reared and jibbed and finally fell. Their Majesties changed into another carriage.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

At the State Banquet in Berlin last night, the Kaiser, in proposing Their Majesties' health, said that the whole Empire regarded the visit as a token of their friendly sentiments and as a new pledge of the peaceful and friendly development of Anglo-German relations. He was confident that the visit would contribute to the preservation of peace.

King Edward reciprocated the Kaiser's sentiments, and said that the visit aimed not only at demonstrating to the world the close ties of relationship between the two houses, but at strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries, and the preservation of general peace.

The people of Berlin are giving their Majesties a most enthusiastic welcome. Queen Alexandra, particularly, is the object of admiring comments. Illuminations were general last evening.

The Socialists held aloof from the celebrations. They organized meetings of unemployed and marched in disorderly processions through the streets, tearing down the decorations.

LATER.

Yesterday evening's speeches at the State Banquet in Berlin, coupled with the conclusion of the Franco-German Agreement, which has been hailed with the greatest satisfaction in Paris and Berlin, have produced general gratification as denoting a real advance towards European peace.

CHANGES IN THE STRAITS.

Territorial and Commercial Concessions.

OLD SUBJECT RE-OPENED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

Reuter learns that negotiations for the cession of Kelantan, Trengganu and Kedah have been resumed.

An Agreement has been practically reached and is expected to be signed in Bangkok shortly. In return for the cession Great Britain concedes certain advantages to Siam.

The question of extra-territoriality may form a part of the Treaty, though there is no question of relinquishment in return for territorial concession. It is more likely that the British concessions will take a commercial character.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN UNDERSTANDING.

Official Statement.

EFFECT ON MOROCCO.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

A semi-official communique, which has been issued in Paris, states that the Franco-German understanding is due to the initiative of Germany, and marks the desire of the German Government and Emperor to participate more closely in the work of general pacification, and constitutes a recognition that Germany has only economic interests in Morocco, for which it provides an absolute guarantee.

IRISH NATIONALIST CONVENTION.

Rowdy Scenes at Dublin.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

The Nationalist Convention in Dublin resulted in a free fight between the followers of Mr. Redmond and Mr. O'Brien. For ten minutes the platform was a seething mass of struggling legislators, priests and members of the audience, creating a pandemonium.

THE LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE.

Compulsory Winding Up.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

A compulsory winding up of the London and Paris Exchange Company has been ordered.

THE COTTON CONFERENCE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

The Cotton Conciliation Conference meeting on the 16th of January has been post-

THE TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

A Governor Murdered.

ANARCHY PREVALENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

A telegram received in St. Petersburg from Tabriz states that the city is practically wholly in the hands of the Government troops.

LATER.

Reuter, telegraphing from Teheran, says that serious trouble has occurred at Resht.

The Governor and several officials have been murdered by revolutionaries, who burned the Konak post and telegraph offices.

Bazaars are closed. Soldiers took refuge in the Russian Consulate.

RAID BY SOMALIS.

Raiders Defeated.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

The Somali raiders have fired on the Cruiser "Philomel," the quick-firers of which routed them and a number were captured.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

Reuter telegraphing from Aden states that the Mullah is harassing the Warsangli and Lasgori tribes. The Warsanglis boarded and appealed for protection to the Cruiser "Philomel." Shells dispersed the Mullah's men. A considerable number of Warsangli tribesmen joined the Mullah.

CHINESE IN THE U. S.

Association's Appeal to President.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

The Association representing all the Chinese in the United States has telegraphed to President Roosevelt protesting against the unjust discrimination against the Chinese as compared with the Japanese. The Association declares that immigration inspectors treat the Chinese as if they were criminals, and urges President Roosevelt to remedy the Californian school laws and other evils.

THE INDIAN LOAN AT A PREMIUM.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

The Indian Loan is quoted at seven-eighths premium.

REPORTED DISTURBANCE NEAR GOOTY.

Trouble Between Hindus and Mahomedans.

MOB FIRED ON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 10.

News has arrived of a serious disturbance between Hindus and Mahomedans in a village called Pamidi, 12 miles from Gooty, For months past the Hindu and the Mahomedan communities have been at enmity on account of a dispute concerning a gymnasium in which both the parties are interested. Bad feeling has been periodically exasperated by provocative action on the part of both the parties. On several occasions an outbreak had been imminent although no open rupture had taken place. Recently both the parties came to blows.

The Sub-Magistrate ordered the police to open fire. Several charges of buck shot were fired without effect, the mob gradually approaching each other. As a last resource ball cartridge was used. A shot, rebounding off the wall, passed through the abdomen of a Hindu, who died from the wound, and hit another in the shoulder. According to a report a second man afterwards succumbed. Meanwhile police reinforcements were wired for. Detachments from Anantapur, Gooty, Tadpatri, and Dharmaveram arrived later together with the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police. Altogether some 150 police have been drafted into the village.

ANTI-TEA DUTY LEAGUE.

Sir Roper Lethbridge's Assurances.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 10.

Sir Roper Lethbridge writes from Bangalore under date the 8th instant :—"With reference to my speech on Anti-Tea Duty League delivered before the Conference of planters, held at Bangalore on the 28th January, I have subsequently received from the Chairman of the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, on behalf of the tea industry of Northern India, such satisfactory explanations and assurances as I shall be able to advise the Executive Council of the League to continue its work with the utmost energy that may be possible with the funds at its disposal."

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 10.

Sir Arthur Lawley, the Governor of Madras, who is on tour, has proceeded from Waltair to Cocanada by motor-car.

OUTRAGE IN BENGAL.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR SHOT.

Victim to Anarchism.

A DETERMINED ATTACK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 10.

Babu Ashutosh Biswas, Public Prosecutor, was shot dead this afternoon by a young Bengali as he was coming out of the Police Court, Alipore, where he was engaged in a case. Three shots were fired. The assassin, who is stated to be an anarchist, has been arrested.

LATER.

Following are further particulars of the murder of Babu Ashutosh Biswas to-day. It appears that Ashutosh was leaving the Suburban Court at Alipore about 3-40 p.m., when a Bengali youth of about sixteen rushed up, drew out an old pattern revolver from under his shirt, and fired. Ashutosh raised his hand on seeing the revolver levelled at him and the bullet passed through his palm. Ashutosh tried to escape into the court-room, but the boy followed, firing from behind, and shot him through the spine. Ashutosh fell down and the assassin fired a third shot, which passed through the ribs. Two constables, aided by some of the bystanders, seized the boy, who was preparing to fire another shot. Ashutosh died as he was being carried to the Jail Hospital close by. The assassin was secured in the Magistrate's house. He proves to be Charu Chander Bose, son of the late Keshub Chunder Bose of Sohabni Village, Khulna District. He arrived in Calcutta from Khulna yesterday.

Asked by a bystander why he shot Ashutosh, he replied : "I have fulfilled my mission."

Mr. Bompas, Magistrate of Alipore, arrived armed with a revolver shortly after the event.

Colonel Browne, I.M.S., afterwards held a post-mortem on Ashutosh's body, which was then made over to the relatives for cremation.

Ashutosh had been helping to conduct the Anarchist Trial at Alipore and had been the recipient of several threatening letters.

THE KOLHAPUR BOMB CONSPIRACY CASE.

More Evidence for Prosecution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, FEBRUARY 10.

The third of the Bomb Conspiracy Cases, in which six Hindus, (1) Damoo Hari Joshi, (2) Govind Pandurang Bapat, (3) Ramchandra Balkrishna Gadre, (4) Gangadhar Vishvanath Gokhale, (5) Keshave Waman Padalkor and (6) Parasram Narayan Sutar, have been committed by Mr. Jadhav, District Magistrate, on charges of abetment of murder under sections 302, 108 and 115 of the I. P. Code, was resumed to-day.

The first witness was Datu Prasade, who said he had travelled with Damoo from Bombay to Indore three or four years ago. Damoo had in his possession Rs. 300 which he (Damoo) said he had realised by selling a gold wristlet at Indore. He saw one revolver and two pistols in Damoo's hand. Damoo told witness he purchased the revolver for Rs. 30 and the pistols for Rs. 18. To avoid detection at Manmad, where the luggage was examined by the Opium Officers, Damoo purchased some cucumbers and concealed the arms in them. He then made a parcel of the cucumbers and forwarded it as a railway parcel to Bellapur where on arrival he took delivery of it.

Subsequently witness saw the arms with Damoo in Kolhapur.

Baboo Chawan, a Residency pattawalla, said he saw Damoo near the pond at the Residency bungalow, a fortnight before the Princess Akka Saheb's marriage. Damoo asked witness where the Saheb was and witness replied the Saheb was in the office and could not be seen. Damoo left Kolhapur two or three days after.

VICEROY'S ASSAM SHOOT.

Departure from Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 10.

The Viceroy and party, including the Countess of Minto, Lady Eileen Elliot, Colonel Dunlop Smith, Colonel Victor Brooke, Colonel Crooke Lawless, and Captains Lord Francis Scott and Jelf, left Sealdah by special train for Sarupeta at 5-25 p.m. to-day.

SIR JOHN HEWETT AT CAWNPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, FEBRUARY 10.

Sir John Hewett arrived at Cawnpore to-day en route to Agra.

THE VOYAGE OF THE "MURIEL."

The Commander of the transport "Dongola" reports having passed the Muriel at 5-35 p.m. on Monday, the 8th instant, in Lat. 18·7' N., Long 69·17 E., about 210 miles from Bombay.

THE POONA MANŒUVRES.

The Finals.

TROOPS AT KIRKEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 10.

At nine o'clock this morning very nearly twelve thousand troops of the Poona Division and of the Belgaum, Ahmednagar and Bombay Brigades, formed up in double line and in double companies on the extensive artillery parade ground at Kirkee to confront General Sir Edmund Barrow, K.C.B., Commanding the Southern Army, in a march past and in a series of divisional manœuvres. The four brigades assembled were comprised as follows :—

1ST (AHMEDNAGAR) BRIGADE.—The Worcesters, the 110th Infantry and 123rd Outram's Rifles.

2ND (POONA) BRIGADE.—The Lincolnshire Regiment, the Northamptonshire Regiment, the 114th Mahrattas, and the 127th Baluchis.

3RD (BELGAUM) BRIGADE.—The Leicesters, the 64th Pioneers, the 66th Punjabis, and the 103rd Infantry.

4TH (KHED) BRIGADE.—A wing of the Glosters, the 79th Carnatics, the 80th Carnatics and the 108th Infantry.

DIVISIONAL TROOPS.—The 34th Poona Horse from Sirur, the 26th P. W. O. Cavalry, the 13th Brigade, R. F. A., the 6th Ammunition Column, the 3rd Sappers and Miners, the 107th Pioneers and Mounted Infantry.

This enormous combination of cavalry, artillery and infantry included 241 British officers, 173 native officers, 3,248 British rank and file and 7,652 native rank and file. The massed bands of each brigade were drawn up in rear of the centre of the line.

General Sir Edmund Barrow was received on arrival by General Alderson and the Divisional Staff at the saluting base and the troops at once gave him the usual salute, whereupon General Barrow and Staff, who included Brigadier-General Poett, D. A. A. G., Southern Army, and Major Parr, Military Secretary, with General Alderson, Commanding the Poona Division and Staff, comprising Colonel Wilson, A. A. G., Major Hocken, D. A. A. G., Captain Ramsden, A.-D.-C., and Lieut. Aga Cassum Shah, A.-D.-C., and with Brigadier General Swann, C. B., Commanding the Poona Brigade, and the Poona Brigade Staff, proceeded down the line to inspect the troops. As the General Officer Commanding did so the massed bands in the rear struck up a martial air. At the end of the inspection, the troops formed up to march-past. The extent of the march-past could be readily imagined when it is known that it occupied almost an hour in a grilling atmosphere, for by this time the sun had shone fiercely. Having formed up once again the troops were put through a series of divisional manœuvres. After the manœuvres, under orders of General Barrow—and at one time they were lost to view having retired below the high ground which stretches east of Bullock's Hump at Ganeshkhind—when they reappeared each battalion formed a square in different directions for a cavalry attack. It was wholly realistic of actual warfare, except that no ammunition—even blank ammunition—was used. At the end of two hours' hard and serious work the troops returned to quarters, while the spectators agreed that so magnificent a martial display had never hitherto been witnessed in Kirkee or Poona.

"KAL" SEDITION CASE.

Resumed Hearing.

UNCONDITIONAL APOLOGY TENDERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 10.

The hearing of the case in which Purshotam Bapuji Khare, Editor of the "Kal," a Poona weekly, who stands charged under Sections 124A and 153, I. P. C., was resumed to-day at noon before Mr. G. Carmichael, District Magistrate and Collector of Poona.

Khan Bahadur S. C. Davar, Government Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, the accused being represented by the Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare.

It will be remembered at the last hearing that the accused declined to cross-examine Mr. Joshi, the Oriental Translator, and applied to the Court for a short postponement, with the intention that he had some sentiments to add to the statement which would be better expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, who would appear for him.

The District Magistrate having granted the accused's application, a telegram was sent through the Court at the instance of the Government Prosecutor to ascertain if the Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare would appear for the accused. A reply being received, the case was held over till 1 p.m. yesterday.

The Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare intimated to the Court that he appeared for the accused and applied for permission to make a submission on the accused's behalf. He (Mr. Khare) made an unreserved expression of regret for the publication of the articles and also desired to withdraw the statement made by the accused to the Court, apologising for all the trouble the Court had been put to. Concluding his remarks, Mr. Khare said that as he was present in Court representing the accused he did not wish to put in any defence, but only appeared to express regret and trusted the Court would take this into consideration.

Mr. Davar: I do not know how far an apology like this tendered at the fag end of the case can serve to mitigate the gravity of the offence. The Court will have to consider the circumstances under which this apology is offered. When I observed on the first day that every statement in the article breathed the rankest sedition Mr. Kelkar, for the accused, remarked that that was the methodical opinion of the Public Prosecutor. The accused in his statement to the Court sought to justify the most malignant vilification of the English people and the Government, and there he showed affrontery which only made him a hopeless extremist.

The District Magistrate intimated he would pass an order to-morrow.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Local Allowance.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding.

With reference to Standing Committee's Resolution No. 4609, of the 21st October last, sanctioning the entering into of a contract with Mr. Tyebally Mulla Hyderally for the supply of 175 pairs of bullocks of 12·2 hands and upwards at Rs. 179 per pair and 25 pairs of 12 to 12·2 hands at Rs. 163 per pair, the Commissioner stated that the above contractor had carried out the contract very satisfactorily and within the contract time. They were still short of 100 pairs of bullocks and as it was necessary to have the full complement as early as possible, Mr. Tyebally was asked whether he would supply 69 large and 25 small pairs so as to be within the grant available at the rate at which he supplied the 200 pairs, and he had expressed his willingness to do so. The Commissioner further requested the sanction of the Standing Committee to a contract being entered into with Mr. Tyebally Mulla Hyderally for the supply of 94 pairs of bullocks at the rates mentioned above. For the reason stated in his letter No. 22167 of 21st October 1908, he did not think that anything would be gained by inviting fresh tenders for the supply and he therefore requested the further sanction of the Standing Committee to the invitation of tenders by public advertisement being dispensed with. The cost of the supply amounting to Rs. 16,426 would be met from the balance of Rs. 16,600 remaining out of the current year's Budget grant of Rs. 52,000 for the purpose.

The sanction asked for was granted.

MUNICIPAL CLOCKS.

The Commissioner reported for the information of the Standing Committee that he had authorized the Executive Engineer to enter into an agreement with Bai Dhunbaiji, widow of Mr. Sorabji Jamsetji Ghadiali, for the winding and keeping in order of Municipal clocks during the year 1909-1910 on the same terms and conditions as for the current year.

The letter was approved.

LOCAL ALLOWANCE.

The Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee made the following report regarding the proposal to grant Local Allowances to Municipal employes :—"The Sub-Committee appointed by Standing Committee Resolution No. 6817, dated the 3rd February 1909, to consider and report on the Commissioner's letter No. 32875, dated the 1st February 1909, regarding a proposal to grant local allowances to Municipal employes, beg to state that they are satisfied as to the necessity that exists for giving some relief to the low-paid employes of the Municipality in view of the increase that has admittedly taken place in the cost of living in this City. No doubt the position of the lowest paid clerical establishment has been recently improved by placing them all on a scale of Rs. 25-3-40. The extent of relief afforded is however not quite sufficient and the Sub-Committee concur in the Commissioner's opinion that the needs of this class of employes deserve consideration. With a view not to exceed the Budget provision of Rs. 50,000 for the payment of local allowances, the Commissioner suggests the following two alternative scales of compensation:—First Alternative.—A monthly allowance of Rs. 4 to all employes other than the labour staff drawing not more than Rs. 100 per mensem. Total cost per annum Rs. 50,784.

Second Alternative.—A monthly allowance of Rs. 3 to employes drawing salaries up to Rs. 40 and of Rs. 5 to those drawing over Rs. 40 and up to Rs. 125. Total cost per annum Rs. 49,776. The Sub-Committee however think that more appreciable relief can be afforded to the employes with but a slight excess in the Budget grant if the following scale of compensation is adopted :—A monthly allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem to all employes other than the labour staff and menials drawing salaries up to Rs. 75. A monthly allowance of Rs. 6 per mensem to those drawing salaries above Rs. 75 and up to Rs. 125. This will involve an excess of Rs. 16,840 over the Budget provision of Rs. 50,000, but the Sub-Committee have no doubt the Corporation will readily sanction an additional grant to meet the excess. They therefore beg to recommend that the scale suggested by them be approved and commended to the Corporation."

Lieut.-Col. Collie in a separate minute said : "I regret that I cannot see why these employes on Rs. 25 to 40 should get any further concession as their case was fully considered and dealt with comparatively recently and since the increase in cost of living. Other appointments, the pay of which was fixed recently, should not get an increase. Clerks getting special allowances for supposed extra-work have also no claim.

On the motion of Sir Sassoon David, seconded by Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, the report was adopted and it was resolved to forward the matter to the Corporation with a recommendation that the allowance from 1st June 1908, as recommended, be paid.

THE LATE MR. PALIN.

The Funeral.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 10.

The funeral of Mr. Palin, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, who died with tragic suddenness on Monday evening, took place yesterday evening in the Lahore cemetery in the presence of a large number of gazetted officers, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Police and most of the leading Europeans of the station. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor attended, as did also the Chief Judge and three other Judges of the Chief Court, Colonel Parsons, Deputy Commissioner, and most of the members of the Punjab Commission in Lahore. The coffin was borne on a gun carriage by a Royal Artillery gun team, escorted by police officers in full uniform and preceded by the Police Band. The route to the cemetery was lined by police sepoys with arms reversed.

RANGOON'S MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT.

Extension of Office.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 10.

The Rangoon Municipal Committee have decided to extend the tenure of the appointment of Mr. Maxwell Laurie, I.C.S., M.V.O., President of the Rangoon Municipality, whose term of office shortly expires, and to make the same arrangement applicable to the office of future presidents who are now appointed for five years.

THE LEVEE LIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see for the first time you have departed from time-honoured custom of giving separate lists of European and Indian gentlemen at the Governor's Levee, rendering it more difficult to ascertain whether one's name is duly recorded or not. No doubt you have your own reason, so I will not refer to what I consider the error of judgment. To me, however, it seems like an attempt to show that before His Excellency, as the representative of His Majesty, there is no difference between Europeans and Indians. If so, good ; but you will remember even the Viceroy himself caused to be issued separate lists of the European and Indian guests at the recent wedding. I do not take it this was in any way meant to be disrespectful but for general convenience. However my point is this—if all are equal, why are we still, —whenever we go to demonstrate our loyalty—to be divided as the sheep from the goats by the private and public entree? If those of us who are crowded for half an hour or more in ill-ventilated rooms, to have the indignity of being locked out until we are sweltering and then have added to it the humiliation of marching past for inspection by a heap of nobodies and a handful of somebodies, questionably our social and intellectual equals? If all are to be put on a common basis in the lists let us be placed on an equality in the presence. I object very strongly to be placed below the vendors of tin-tacks and soap-basins who are privileged to march in unimpeded and stand sniggering at my time-worn frock-coat and my awkward method of making a bow and I object to have an A.-D.-C. put his hand in front of me saying "Wait a minute please." The thing is too irritating and humiliating. We of "hoi polloi"—better men and more influential than some of the elect—are subjected to too much annoyance to be able to bear the ordeal of Levees and I would suggest that all men being equal before the law shall be made equal and given equal opportunities of making their bow before the King's representative.

I notice many men's names missing from the list. The reasons for their absence I am not going to discuss, except the one I have referred to already. But as so much encouragement has been given to democracy by you and your contemporary in clapping us together in two heaps let us go a step further and make us one. Let us scramble altogether and have A.-D.-C.'s and Policemen rescue those overthrown in the struggle. If there must be two entrees let them be open to all of us and let the strongest get in first, but even then in the name of humanity let doors and windows—or even only windows—open that the heat and the odour of cloves and pan and beetlenut may have fair means of escape. If I might I would suggest the presence of an officer, like the Lord Chamberlain, to inspect our dress and to see we carry in none of God's creatures unentitled to anything more than destruction.

If as I suspect the jumbling up of the lists is significant of the march of democracy, I repeat let us go a step further, break down the barrier. Re-divide us if you like. Let the private entree be reserved for those who have only done private service and the public for those who have done public good. The latter will be the smaller list, and there would be some reason in the separation of the sheep from the goats. There is none in the present arrangement. If the private list comprised merely the elite I should not object, but even then I would have it comprise an Upper House elected by the people. Still I am hopeful of further reform. Such I trust is foreshadowed by the step the newspapers have taken. I doubt if you have official warranty for it and I don't like it unless it means that the reduction from four groups to two will shortly be followed by a further reduction from two to one. So be it.—Yours, etc.,

PUBLIC ENTRANT.

THE MOHURRUM.

The following letter has been sent by the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor to the Honorary Secretary of the Coronation Literary Society :—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the resolutions passed at a meeting of the Coronation Literary Society of Bombay, forwarded with your letter dated 7th instant, and to say that His Excellency has perused them with satisfaction.

2. In His Excellency's opinion, however, the peaceful celebration of the Mohurrum was largely due to the exertions of the representative Mahomedan Committee, which reflect great credit on the members themselves and on the community as a whole."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a matter of great satisfaction to find the peaceful celebration of the Mohurrum this year. It is no doubt due to timely and inestimable advice given by H. E. the Governor, the popularity and nature experience of Mr. J. B. DuBoulay, the President, the unceasing efforts of the Police Officers, and to the exertion of the representatives of the Mahomedan community. This also reflects great credit on the members of the representative and on the Mahomedan community as a whole. But one circumstance which also contributed to the peaceful celebration of this festival is the wise and timely action taken by Mr. Kazi Esmail Kazi Mahomed, proprietor, "Akhbar-i-Islam" to allay the suspicion and resentment aroused specially against the Bohras on the 18th January. This gentleman at his own expense caused a large number of vernacular pamphlets explaining the circumstances of the case to be printed and freely distributed among the Sunee Mahomedans. This had the good result of removing a serious misunderstanding that might have taken place among them and might have caused interruption in the pacific termination of this annual festival which had given some trouble in the past.—Yours, &c.,

A MAHOMEDAN.

[This correspondence is now closed.—"Bombay Gazette."]

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE IN BOMBAY.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE, accompanied by Mr. Evan Maconochie, Private Secretary, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Bangalore, by the Madras mail train at 6-5 a. m. His Highness, on alighting at the Victoria Terminus, was met by Mr. Gokhaldas Mathuradas, and others. His Highness with Mr. Maconochie entered a motor car which was brought by Mr. Mathuradas, and drove to Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill. His Highness will stay in Bombay till the 22nd instant when he returns to Mysore.

THE Royal Geographical Society will shortly send an Archæological Mission to Southern Arabia, which will start work from the east of Aden and go westward to Yemen.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

THE KING'S VISIT.

The Kaiser.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, JANUARY 27.

THEIR Majesties will arrive in Berlin in the middle of February with a view to returning the visit paid by the Kaiser and his Consort to the English Royal House and to the British Nation in the Autumn of 1907.

The inhabitants of Berlin may be relied upon to prepare a hearty welcome for the English King and Queen. It would be both an untruth and a folly to deny that the opinions held both in Berlin and throughout Germany concerning the English Ruler before he came to the throne, were anything but favourable. This unfriendly judgment has however long since yielded to a feeling of decided appreciation. As is well-known the Germans are great admirers of Shakespeare, and the Shakespearian figure of the wild Prince Henry is well-known to every educated German. Who recognised in Germany, at the time when King Edward was still Prince of Wales, that the same change would take place in him as took place in Shakespeare's Prince Henry? It was soon seen that King Edward took his position as a ruler just as seriously as did King Henry V, as shown in the pages of the great British dramatist. It is now recognised in Germany that we were mistaken and the British Ruler is to-day appreciated as one of the most capable and energetic of reigning sovereigns.

Quite apart from all considerations of the recognition of the King's personal qualities, the visit will be welcomed from a material point of view. We see in this visit, and rightly so, serious proof of an appreciable improvement in the relations between the two countries. With the exception of a few crazy fanatics, such as are found and always will be found in all countries, the German people earnestly desires to live at peace with England. Even those who have no personal sympathies with England or the English desire to see peace maintained between the two nations, for the reason that they recognise that a war must of necessity prove disastrous to both parties. It is true that England and Germany are rivals, and, were they alone in the world, the result of a decisive victory might prove of great value to the winner, which would thus be rid of its competitor. Such is not however the position of affairs : there are many and formidable competitors in the markets of the world. Were it to come to a war between Germany and England both countries would be seriously weakened at least during the duration of such a war, in their industrial productive power, to the great advantage of other rival nations.

This alone should prove a good reason why the two countries should avoid a war. It still remains an open question whether in the case of a European conflict, they will ever again make common cause against an enemy, as was the case in the great wars against Louis XIV, Louis XV, and Napoleon I. We have just seen, in the course of the last few weeks, that far away from Europe, in Colonial territory Germans and Englishmen can do one another good service in military matters. If the renewed disturbances among the Hottentots which broke out in German South-West Africa in December 1908 have been quickly suppressed, it has been mainly due to the valuable support of the British frontier police. Shortly afterwards, the German Colonial troops were able to render the English a similar service on the occasion of the quelling of the Muntshi [illegible] on the Cameroon frontier. These two episodes following one another closely as they did, may be taken as a sign of the times. The more civilisation advances, the greater will become the feeling of patriotism among the native peoples of the European Colonies, and the more frequently will they be able to obtain the means for attempting to demand national independence. Consequently the white nations should, during the next decades, be able to rely on one another for support more than they have been able to do in the past ; it is a sure thing that they could do nothing more foolish than to weaken themselves by fighting against one another.

Every rapprochement between the nations of Europe is to be welcomed as a safeguard of their common interests. As King Edward's visit to Berlin will tend in this direction, it will be welcomed, as we have already stated, by the German people, not only for personal reasons but also for material ones.

CONCERNING WILLIAM II.

The German Emperor completes his fiftieth year on the 27th of January. "Nel Mezzo Dell' Cammin Di Sita Vita" to quote the words of Dante. Kaiser Wilhelm is the ideal figure of a man in the full bloom of health and strength. That such should be the case is the more remarkable as the Emperor's life has, especially since he ascended the throne, been an extremely arduous one. We have more than once seen how the Emperor, after a long and trying day at the manœuvres, has discussed the plan for the next day with his Generals, and how the discussion has lasted until two o'clock in the morning. By four o'clock, that is to say after two hours' sleep, he was already in the saddle, ready to receive reports concerning the manœuvres of the coming day. Both at home and abroad the Kaiser is most conscientious in the performance of his duties ; he knows no rest, but attends to all business as it comes in without intermission, and even on some occasions personally superintends the work of returning the various papers and documents to their proper departments, as soon as they have been attended to. Even when on holiday bent, his Majesty is anything but idle ; at meal times, on his travels, in the Imperal Yacht Club, wherever he may be, he is willing and able to receive new ideas, to listen to opinions and to give his views concerning important and difficult subjects. The restless energy and natural amiability, which distinguish Kaiser Wilhelm, and which have so often been quoted and admired by foreigners of distinction, arise from the fact that the Kaiser, as a man of sound health, has at his disposal a vast store of mental energy and a fund of natural good nature. He owes much to his eager and even passionate love of sport. The Emperor is a good tennis player, a skilful and hard rider, and a tiring pedestrian, a practised mountaineer, and a reliable and unwearying shot. His fondness for aquatic sports of all kinds is well-known, in racing his interest is less keen ; as a thorough sportsman the Kaiser is an adherent of the simple life. At no period of his life particularly fond of alcohol in any form, he has during the last ten years still further decreased his consumption. His Majesty drinks small quantities of Moselle and Champagne usually mixed with mineral water. He has not touched beer for more than a decade, and it is the same with liqueurs of all kinds. Of late years the use of non-alcoholic beverages in the Royal household has become still more general, owing greatly to the influence of the Empress. The Emperor also displays the greatest moderation in smoking ; he only smokes cigars when travelling, and then only two or three light weeds a day ; as a rule, he smokes some eight Turkish cigarettes daily. In general he gives the preference to a simple, nourishing diet, and has but little appreciation for rare and recherche dishes. When on board his ship, a plateful of the food served to the crew is brought to him daily, and then

Emperor does not content himself with tasting, but finishes the homely fare with avidity.

The fact that Wilhelm II is able to get through such a vast quantity of work, at the same time finding time and strength for an active participation in sports of all kind, is due largely to the circumstance that he has a source at his disposal from which he can always renew his vital powers. We refer to his family life. As all the world knows, the home life of the Imperial couple may serve as a pattern of undisturbed domestic peace; for twenty five years it has had the light of publicity fixed upon without affording the slightest opportunity for scandal. As a matter of fact the Emperor and Empress spend more time together than do many a middle-class man and wife. Early breakfast is always partaken of in the intimacy of the family circle; after this meal their Majesties usually walk together, when in Berlin in the Tiergarten. The Empress has been the faithful companion of her consort on many a long journey. When they have no other engagements, the members of the Imperial family, attended by their most intimate ladies and gentlemen-in-waiting, assemble in the library of the castle at Berlin, or in some similar room of the other residences, where the evening is passed quietly and cosily just as in an ordinary private family. The Empress and her ladies engage in needlework, the Emperor or one of his aides-de-camps reads aloud. As often as possible his Majesty performs this task himself, and it is worthy of notice that he frequently reads from newspapers, periodicals, and books in the German, English, or French languages for an hour or more without his voice showing the least signs of fatigue. Such is also the case when it happens, as it usually does, that a lively discussion ensues. The Emperor shows extreme versatility in his intellectual tastes, and is very grateful to any one who has new ideas to advance. As a rule, a person of fifty is no longer accessible to new thoughts, consequently it is a remarkable trait in the Kaiser's character that his mind has still maintained in all its freshness its receptive powers and its capacity for new interest.

L. ASCH.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT COCHIN.

The Rajah's Encouragement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 10.

The first Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held in the Cochin State was opened on Monday. The Rajah made an excellent speech and outlined the policy of his Government with regard to agricultural and industrial development. With regard to the former the Durbar, he said, is prepared to do everything reasonable and to put before the people the best methods of cultivation. With regard to the latter, industrial and technical education is to be made practical as a preliminary step towards improving the existing and starting new industries.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 10.

The following important changes in the Military in Wellington will take place shortly:—

Major R P. Stares of the Bedfordshire [illegible]ment, Brigade Major, Southern Brigade, [illegible]s to Allahabad as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. Captain J. Roche, Royal Fusiliers, from Secunderabad, succeeds him as Brigade Major.

Captain H. W. Pyntor, Sherwood Foresters, Cantonment Magistrate, Wellington, rejoins his regiment at Bangalore. Captain C. Haig, Leicester Regiment, from Belgaum, will officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Wellington.

Major E. P. Lambert, Royal Field Artillery, Commandant of the Depot, rejoins his regiment at Secunderabad. Major Cumberland, Lincolnshire Regiment, officiates as Commandant.

The following important notification regarding "time-expired" soldiers is published":—

A soldier on transfer to the Reserve in India has been permitted to reside in the country and afterwards has been granted free passage home on or before his final discharge from the army. He will be granted free conveyance to his selected place of residence in the United Kingdom for himself and family, provided he was on the married roll at the time of his transfer to the Army Reserve.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lang succeeds to the Command of the 5th Cavalry, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Baily, who retires from Peshawar on the 10th.

The report that a British Cavalry Regiment will be stationed next cold weather at the Nowshera Cavalry Cantonment is incorrect. Work on the proposed quarters is in abeyance for the time being.

THE RANGOON POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 10.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma yesterday inspected the Rangoon Police Force, and complimented them on their excellent turn out and smart appearance.

An Educational Exhibition was opened at Nellore on Monday by Mr. T. H. Stone, acting Director of Public Instruction.

Walter Brundish, who is retiring from the post of coxswain in the Yarmouth lifeboat, joined the crew in 1890, and in twelve months became second coxswain, taking the place of first coxswain in 1900. Since he joined the lifeboat has gone out only three times without him, and on two of these occasions he was on holiday. He and his crew have saved a great number of lives, and Brundish on one occasion hung on to the barque "Sarah," wrecked on the North Sand in a furious sea, for fourteen hours, until all her ten hands had been taken off. It is not long since he saved six hands from the Scotch boat "Twilight," and one of his last experiences was to go off to a Scotch steam drifter on Scroby Sand, and salve the vessel against all sorts of resistance on the part of the crew, three of whom were saved from the sea when their small boat capsized. Though relinquishing his leadership of the lifeboat, Brundish will still be ready to go out if his services are required.

CHINA AND LHASSA.

Communication via Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 10.

The Chinese Government have now a regular system of communicating with Lhassa, via Calcutta, and remittances of money for State purposes are made through the authorised agents.

This arrangement prevents long delays, which used to take place when all the communications between Peking and Lhassa were sent over and through China. Telegrams can, of course, be sent as far as Gyantse.

INDIA REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1899—1907.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 10.

A volume of statistics, compiled from the Finance and Revenue accounts of the Government of India, for the eight years 1899-1907, is published.

It shows that the revenue of India increased from 61 millions sterling in 1899-1900, to 75 millions in 1906-1907, while the expenditure rose from 62 millions in 1899-1900 to 82 millions in 1906-07. Of this enhanced annual expenditure five millions was due to an increased outlay upon such productive works as irrigation and railways, besides which in the eight years close on 20 millions of debt was paid off. Taking this into account there has been a net increase in the expenditure from 58 millions in 1899-1900 to 73 millions in 1906-07.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Nagpur Chhindwara Line.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 10.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned a two-foot six-inch gauge railway from Nagpur to Chhindwara, a distance of 98 miles, as part of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which will open up the Pench Valley Coal Field and be an important outlet for manganese mines.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

A Sporting Offer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 10.

In connection with the Assault-at-Arms which commences to-morrow, Mr. Ben Defreece, on behalf of Messrs. Marks and Co., has presented two handsome silver cups for the best regiment at arms, British and Native respectively. This is the first sporting presentation of its kind in Poona.

MULTAN'S GANG.

Seven Men Sentenced to Death.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 10.

All the seven men of Multan's gang were sentenced yesterday to death at Peshawar.

HINDU WIDOWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is no class of human beings so unhappy as the Hindu widows. Deprived of the natural protection of their husbands, forced to lead a life of privation and wretchedness, ill-treated even by their own parents and looked upon as messengers of evil in the family, and exposed to all the risks of their situation, their condition is most pitiable indeed. To make the lot of a Hindu widow, therefore, a little better and happier than it is, should be the duty of every philanthropic son and daughter of India.

With this object in view, the Punjab Brahmo Samaj, Lahore, have resolved to open a Widows' Home at Amritsar. A commodious house has been generously placed at the disposal of the Samaj by Lala Sunder Das Bhalla, Contractor, situated in the centre of the city. Lala Ram Rakha Mal, Retired Inspector of Post Offices, of the Punjab Brahmo Samaj, and his wife have been put in charge of the Institution. Those who know Lala Ram Rakha Mal will agree with us in thinking that no better choice could be made.

Arrangements for elementary instruction will be made and besides this, sewing, knitting, lace-making, hosiery and other useful work will also be taught. There will be no interference with the caste or other social rules of the widows. No widow will be admitted until proper enquiries have been made regarding her character and antecedents.

It may be mentioned that Bhai Kirpal Singh, B. A., member, Brahmo Samaj, Quetta, has been pleased to place a sum of rupees five hundred for the purpose of the Amritsar Widhwa Bhawan at the disposal of the Punjab Brahmo Samaj, and we look to other equally charitable ladies and gentlemen to help the Institution with the necessary funds for the maintenance of the Bhawan. Above all, we beg our friends to pray for the success of the Institution. All contributions may be sent to any of the Secretaries.

Yours faithfully,
KASHI RAM SURI,
DHARM DAS SURI,
Secretaries, Lahore,
Widows' Home, Amritsar.
CHAMAN LAL DHINGRA,
Bar.-at-Law,
Local Secretary, Amritsar.

"Professor Lees-Smith's campaign is nearly ended," says the Bombay correspondent of "Capital," "and I am sadly afraid it will leave no permanent mark." His lectures, even that in which he declared that India would plump for protection if left to herself, have been discussed with interest; but his scheme of educating Indians in the London School of Economics has not excited the practical enthusiasm which results in subscriptions. Government, through the mouth of Sir Muir-Mackenzie, have pleaded inability to subscribe, and this has considerably damped the ardour of native millionaires. The prospect of a Chair of Commerce in the Bombay University is enchanting, but, truth to tell, in this case as in many another, "distance lends enchantment to the view."

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Bombay Big Meeting.

FIRST DAY.

OUTSIDERS WIN BIG EVENTS.

The Bombay Big Meeting opened yesterday under very favourable conditions, the attendance being large and racing good and classy. Amongst the visitors none of the Calcutta big owners were present, but some of those that attended were H. H. the Kour Sahib of Patiala, H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpore, H. H. Sir Pertab Singh of Idar and Lieut.-Colonel Desaraj Urs, the popular Madras owner who carried off the Importers' Plate showing a renewed interest in this sport since his successes with Trenton. Very fair fields were out, and the bookmakers had an undoubtedly good time of it, despite the fact that the handicapper did not have a finger in the pie.

The Importers' Plate mentioned was one of the bad upsets of the day as Twistum turned up to beat the favourite Mereworth, Evans going away nicely from the distance. Another, perhaps even worse upset, was in the big race of the day, the Bombay City Plate. Wandin, the Viceroy's Cup winner, was out and fancied, but found Bull Dog, who ran loose as far as the public were concerned, too much with Melsom riding the best waiting race he had ridden for some time. Kaffirpan and Wise Bird were best fancied, but the former ran absolutely last and the latter missed her place.

Turning to the Arabs, a worse upset than there was in the Paddock Plate there could not very well be. Mountain King was handled by Ames immeasurably better than has ever been the case, as, held well in hand, he had something in hand this time with which to stave off the attentions of Bay Middleton and Betty. Sabah and Creditor got off very badly or the former especially would have troubled the winner.

In the mile race, Jehangir had but little difficulty in repeating his recent win, though Bendigo held on to him gamely, and Famous at one time looked like winning.

Sir Jamal disappointed in the Fort Plate after being a decided favourite, falling back to Mudkoor, and Hishan. Gafal had some difficulty in getting through, otherwise he would probably have won.

Sheriff was the second favourite of the day to win, making amends for his recent unfortunate defeat. He had a strong finish from Patras to contend with, but held on with a little in hand.

Details:—

THE NEW PLATE.—Half a mile.

Mr Newton's Sheriff 7st 9lbs.....Yussuff 1
Mr P H Burn's Patras 8st 11b.....Ames 2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's Hachal 8st 7lbs ..... Robinson 3
Mr M Goculdass' Winchester 8st 7lbs.....A Hoyt 4

Also Ran:—Sharar 8st 10lbs; Zinfandel 8st 10lbs; Eustace 8st 7lbs; Little King 8st 7lbs; Young Achilles 8st 4lbs car 8st 5lbs; Mazi 8st 11b Perkio 7st 9lbs car. 7st 11lbs.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Sheriff, 3 to 1 Hachal, 4 to 1 Winchester, 6 to 1 Patras, 7 to 1 Young Achilles and any price the others.

The Race:—Young Achilles led out followed by Sheriff and Winchester and at the 3 furlongs the favourite was in front with Hachal and Winchester lying next. Up the bend Patras came up on the outside but could not beat Sheriff who won comfortably by a length. 3-4 length between second and third. Time—56 1-5 secs.

Winner trained by Fahad bin Saif.

Totalizator paid Rs. 35 on the winner and Rs. 17-8, 29-8 and 18 for places on a Rs. 10 ticket.

PADDOCK PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr Wallace's Mountain King 8st 4lbs.....Ames 1
Mr J Scott Nimmo's Betty 7st 12lbs.....A Hoyt 2
Mr M Goculdass' Bay Middleton 10st 11b.....Robinson 3
Mr Nasralla Andria's Creditor 9st 2lbs ... Southal 4

Also Ran:—Scimitar 8st 11lbs; Sabah 8st 7lbs; Sahoon 8st 1lbs; Disfigure 7st 13lbs.

Betting:—6 to 1 against Bay Middleton, 3 to 1 Creditor, 4 to 1 Sabah, 5 to 1 Scimitar, 10 to 1 the others.

The Race:—Mountain King was the earliest out of the gate and led Bay Middleton and Betty with Sahoon last to the bend where Creditor began to come up. Mountain King looked going easy when Betty challenged him in front of stand, the former however winning by a neck. Half a length divided Betty and Bay Middleton. Time.—1min. 9secs.

Winner trained by Ali Mahomed.

Totalizator paid Rs. 264 on the winner and Rs. 28, 25-8 and 18 for places.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Lt Col J Desaraja Urs' Twistum 8st 4lbs (carried 8st 5lbs).....Evans 1
Mr E J Marshall's Mereworth 9st.....J Killorn 2
Mr Kelso's Paul Pry 6st.....Barrett 3
H H Maharaja Jam Saheb's Metal Boy 9st..... Southal 4

Also Ran.—Galloping Girl II. 9st; Lady Lomond 8st 9lbs; Forfeit 8st 7lbs.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Mereworth, 4 to 1 against Metal Boy, 7 to 1 Paul Pry, 8 to 1 Twistum and Galloping Girl II., 10 to 1 the others.

The Race:—Mereworth led out followed by Twistum, Lady Lomond, Paul Pry, Forfeit and Metal Boy with Galloping Girl II. last. At the three furlongs the favourite had a half length had while Paul Pry was third three lengths off. Up the straight Evans guided the Mysore horse to the front and he won from Mereworth by 1-2 length while Paul Pry was third only a neck off. Time—1min. 3 1-5secs.

Winner trained by R. Poottannah.

Totalizator paid Rs. 67-8 on the winner and Rs. 22 and Rs. 16-8 for places.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE—1 1-4 miles.

Mr Cosen's Bull Dog 7st 5lbs.....Melsom 1
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's Wandin 9st. 11b.....Southal 2
Mr Kelso's Wise Bird 7st 4lbs.....A Hoyt 3
Mr G K's Davereux 8st 11b.....Barrett 4

Also Ran:—Misty Morn 9st Kaffirpan 7st 4lbs; Sacricomar 7st car. 7st 11b.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Kaffirpan, 7 to 2 Wise Bird, 5 to 1 Sacricomar, 6 to 1 Wandin, 10 to 1 the others.

The Race:—Wise Bird got off with a lead, but gave way to Bull Dog at the first bend and at the second bend the order was Bull Dog, Sacricomar, Wise Bird, Wandin and Davereux. The positions remained the same at the 5 furlongs except that Wandin and Wise Bird took second and third places with Misty Morn sixth and Kaffirpan last. Bull Dog won comfortably by 1 1-4 lengths while a head off was Wise Bird, Davereux being a good fourth. Time—2 min. 12 secs.

Winner trained by W Mumford.

Totalizator paid Rs. 99 8 on the winner and Rs. 52 and 27 for places.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—1 mile.

Mr M Goculdass' Jehangir 7st 8lbs.....A Hoyt 1
Mr G K's Bendigo 8st 7lbs..... W Bray 2
Mr Beg's Famous 8st 11lbs.....Evans 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's Merrily 7st 9lbs...A Ferguson 4

Also Ran:—Tachreet 9st 4lbs; Alma 9st 4lb; Young Kohinoor 8st 13lb; Monsoon 8st 11lbs; Sialkote 8st 8lbs; Meazer 8st 7lbs; Company 8st 6lbs; King Cobweb 8st 6lbs; Wild Poppy 7st 13lbs; Ajeel 7st 9lbs.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Jehangir, 5 to 2 Famous, 6 to 1 Tachreet, 7 to 1 Wild Poppy and Merrily and longer odds the others.

The Race:—Ajeel was the earliest out of the machine and soon Wild Poppy displaced him, Jehangir lying third, Merrily fourth. At the half mile Wild Poppy, Jehangir and Merrily were together, with Sialkote and Famous next and a furlong further Jehangir took command with Bendigo coming up. At the bend both Bendigo and Famous went after the leader, but Hoyt had his mount safe in hand and won easily by 1 3-4 lengths. 1 length between the second and third. Time—1min. 52 4-5 secs.

Winner trained by C. Bleach.

Totalizator paid Rs. 36-8 on the winner and Rs. 16-33-8 and 17-8 for places.

THE FORT PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr R R S's Mudkoor, 7st 13lbs ..... J Killorn 1
Mr Dara Cowasjee's Gafal, 7st 11lbs ... Southal 2
Mr Kadoo bin Saleh's Hishan, 7st 7lbs car 7st 8lbs..... Mujeed 3
Mr D Runchordass' Meerjan ..... J Hill 4

Also Ran:—Mutlag 9st 8lbs; M V O 8st 11lbs; Squire 8st 10lbs; Farick 8st 10lbs; Najmi 8st 6lbs; Rajput 8st 5lbs; Real Blood 8st 2lbs car. 8st 4lbs; Sir Jamal 7st 13lbs.

Betting:—7 to 4 against Sir Jamal, 3 to 1 Mudkoor, 5 to 1 Gafal, 6 to 1 Meerjan and Real Blood, 7 to 1 Rajput and 15 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.

The Race:—Mutlag was left in an indifferent start and M V O led out for a spell, then Mudkoor took command for a furlong. Past the half mile Hishan was in lead with Mudkoor and Sir Jamal lying next. At the quarter mile Gafal began to show out and at distance Mudkoor again assumed the lead. Gafal strongly challenged Mudkoor but failed to catch him by 1-2 lengths, while Hishan was third only a neck off.—Time. 1 min 23 2 5 secs.

Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.

Totalizator paid Rs. 49-8 on the winner and Rs. 21, 18-8 and 54-8 for places.

2ND DAY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13,

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—The Bedouin, Sham Fight, Metal Maid, Sporran, Ebullition, Wendy, Lepterin, Sacristan II, The Master, Devereux, Picturesque. Sacricomar and Volume.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Sermon, The Bedouin, Sham Fight and Ebullition.

THE IMPORTERS' HANDICAP.—Aruna, Vendy, Lefterin, Lady Metal, Zotique, Plotsam' Chevalier, Sir Galahad, Winsome, Melbourne, Bull Dog and Conquette.

THE STEWARDS PURSE.—Lady Vera, Naughty Boy, Cheeky Florrie, Amphibia, Lady Vec.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, February 10.

BETTING UP-TO-DATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I having just arrived from England was induced to attend a certain race meeting held not a hundred miles from Bombay. Not being a big capitalist I decided to put my modest ten rupees on the newly introduced totalisator hoping to make sufficient of the world's wealth to enable me to return to my native land. Down went my ten rupees, home came my horse a good winner, I rushed to receive my dues and—tell it not in Gath—I received back Rs. 9! What price the Bookies?—Yours, &c.

THE MUG FROM HOME.

HOCKEY.

The Alderson Tournament.

THE FINALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 10.

The final of the Hockey Tournament for Native Troops for General Alderson's Cup was played to-day between the 66th Punjabis and the 3rd Sappers and Miners on the Gymkhana ground before an enormous crowd of military and civil spectators. The first half resulted in a blank for both sides, but in the second ten minutes before the end the Punjabis scored a goal and accordingly won by 1 goal to love. It was a great game and full of excitement from beginning to end.

Before Mrs. Alderson presented the Cup and silver medals to the winning team and bronze medals to the runners-up, General Alderson made a brief speech during which he extolled the hookey qualities of both teams.

LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The Punjab Championship.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 10.

Three good games in the Punjab Lawn-Tennis Championship Tournament were played off on Tuesday afternoon. The best was undoubtedly the match in the Gentlemen's Doubles in which Colonel F. Fegen and Major G. Elsmie beat Mahammad Naqi and Liakat Hayatkhan.

In the first set the Englishmen seemed as if they were going to have it all their own way, but towards the end of the second Naqi and his partner began to show much better form. The third set was really pretty to watch, both pairs were playing their best, and besides clever "placings" there were a remarkable number of smart rallies. Colonel Fegen got in some fine smashing balls placed to nicety, while on the other side Mahammad Naqi was noticeable for his careful play. The fourth set was also characterised by some good play. Colonel Fegen and Major Elsmie eventually pulled off the match in the fifth set, their opponents, although putting up a fairly stiff fight, only managing to win two games.

The following are the details:—

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

Colonel Fegen and Major F. Elsmie beat Mahammad Naqi and Liakat Hayatkhan—6—3, 6—3, 4—6, 3—6, 6—2.

S. M. Jacob and F. Furnivall beat A. Monck and C. Conway—6—3, 6—3, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Miss Breton and E. C. Chesney beat Mrs. Gardiner and S. M. Jacob—6—4, 6—4.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

Second Day.

The Bombay Horse Show was continued yesterday morning on the Marine Lines Maidan in the presence of a fairly large number of ladies and gentlemen. The different items in the programme were as keenly competed as on the first day.

The following are the results:—

Section A—Class I.—English and Colonial Chargers.

Judges.—Colonel Broome and Major N. W. Haig.

Mr. B. H. Alderson's br aus m Veronique..... 1
Col. Logan Hume's br aus g Bushman..... 2

Also entered.—Kumar Shri Vijaysingji of Palitana's b aus h Maraschino, Captain J. L. Meyer's br aus g. Battle, Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop's b aus g Sloth II, Major N. Kirby's b aus g Kestrel, and Mr. R. M. Phillips' ch aus g Touchstone.

Section B.—Class XXXII.—Brood Mares suitable for breeding purposes—Arab and country-breds.

Judges.—Colonel P. K. Beaver and Mr. J. D. Scott.

Major F. D. Hunt's b ch m Cynthia..... 1
Mr. J. H. Skelton's b ch m Nobbs..... 2

Also entered:—Mr. Douglas Bennett's ig arab m Noora and b arab m Hussa, Kumar Shri Vijaysinhji of Palitana's g ch m Macaroon and g ch m Macaroni, Mr. F. B. Pendawes Lory's dun ch m Yellow-hammer, Mrs. E. M. Duff's ch ch m Josephine, Mrs. C. A. Beatty's b ch m Vigilance, and Mr. R. J. Davar's br ch m Lady Kate.

Section C—Class II.—Chargers of Volunteer Officers and Light Horse.

Judges.—Colonel Broome and Major N. W. Haig.

Mr. T. L. Roberts's b aus g Early Dawn..... 1
Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop's b aus g Sloth II..... 2

Also entered.—Mr. H. Blair's b aus g Nimrod, Mr. R. A. Spence's b aus g Sir Peter II, Mr. J. F. Seaton's b aus g Tomboy, Mr. E. G. Pearson's b aus g Dick, Mr. J. J. Rodgers' b aus g Brian, Mr. A. H. Byrt's ch aus g Asbestos, Mr. R. Carruthers' bl aus g Blazer, Mr. H. F. Lodge's br aus g Sir Peter I, Mr. J. H. Johnston's br aus g Jumbo, Mr. H. J. Mawe's b aus g Antiquary, Mr. S. C. Irwin's bl aus g Rajah, Mr. D. W. Innes's br aus g Nossy, and Mr. F. Gumprick's br aus g Bounder.

Section H.—Class XXXIII:—Best Country-bred Horse, Mare or Gelding.

Judges.—Colonel P. K. Beaver and Mr. J. D. Scott.

Major C. Gough's bl ch colt Blackthorn..... 1
H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda's ch ch g Tippoo Sultan 2

Also entered.—Kumar Shri Vijaysinhji of Palitana's g ch m Macaroon and g ch m Macaroni, Mr J. H. Skelton's b ch m Nobbs, Mr. F. B. Pendawes Lory's dun ch m Yellowhammer, Mrs. B. M. Duff's ch ch m Josephine, Mrs. C. A. Beatty's b ch g Vedette, Mr. R. J. Davar's b ch h Jumbo, Major F. D. Hunt's b ch m Cynthia, H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur's b ch h Lord Minto, and Aga S Shah's g ch m Lizzie.

Section A—Class III.—English and Colonial Troop horses, belonging to the Bombay Cavalry, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard and Mounted Police.

Judges.—Colonel Broome and Major N. W. Haig.

H. E. the Governor's Body Guard b aus g No. 1 1
H. E. the Governor's Body Guard b aus g No. 49 2

Also entered.—H. E. the Governor's Body Guard b aus g Nos. 51, 22, 53, 50, 47, and 23, Sub-Inspector Adams' (B. M. P.) b aus g Surefoot, and Sub-Inspector J. Sheeby's (B. M. P.) b aus g Commandant.

Section E—Class XXII.—English and Colonial ponies suitable for Polo. 14-1 and under.

Judges.—Mr. J. D. Scott and Captain Meynell.

Mr. C. A. Beatty's br aus g Verdict..... 1
Mr. H. Blair's b aus g Nimrod 2

Also entered.—Lt.-Col. J. Forbes's bl aus m Fair Lady, Mr. A. T. Cooper's b aus g Friday, Major Kilkelly's b aus g, Mr. D. Dharamsey's br eng m Miss Rapid, and Aga S. Shah's g aus m Jessie.

Section H—Class XXXIV.—Best English or Colonial mare or gelding suitable for an Officer's charger or hunter landed in Bombay since 1st July, 1908, by bona-fide horse shippers for sale in India.

Judges.—Mr. J. D. Scott and Captain Meynell.

Lt-Col. G. H. Ball's g aus m Bramble 1

Also entered.—Mrs. Dyson's ch aus g David, Mr. J. Tourle's b aus m Lady Mary and br aus g Merv II.

Section E—Class XXI.—Arab and country-bred ponies suitable for Polo. 14-1 and under. (To be shown in hand.)

Judges.—Colonel P. K. Beaver and Major N. W. Haig.

Captain H. M. Davis's b a h White Oats..... 1

Also entered:—Kumar Shri Vijaysinhji of Palitana's g a h Golden Crown, Mrs. E. M. Duff's ch ch m Josephine, Hon. A. Hill Trevor's g a h Breakaway and b a h Oswestry, Mr. L. Barraclough's ch a h The Baron, Kumar Shri Vijaysinhji of Palitana's ch a h March Past, and Aga S. Shah's g ch m Lizzie.

Class XXVII.—Brood mares, English and Colonial.

Judges.—Colonel Broome and Mr. J. D. Scott.

Captain Meynell's ch eng m Recovery..... 1
Mr. M. Goculdas's br aus m Balayeuse..... 2

Also entered:—Aga S. Shah's br eng m Aghavaddy, Mr. M. Goculdass's br aus m Solution and b aus m South Love, Mr. T. L. Roberts's ch aus m Brown and Pink and b or br eng m Lady Lullaby.

SPEEDING UP ACROSS THE OCEAN.

NEW FORMS OF PROPULSION.

Mr. Lawrence Perry describes in the "World's Work" the contest for ocean supremacy. But for a spice of unnecessary bitterness, his account of the way Britain has beaten Germany and Germany is preparing to build ships faster and finer than the Cunarders is very interesting and instructive. He insists that luxurious steamships pay. Including their immense advertising value vessels of the "Lusitania" type do pay, and craft larger and swifter will pay and pay handsomely. He expects the Germans, who have long belittled the turbine, now to take it up and to perfect it, as their manner is, they being excellent copyists and improvers, but indifferent pioneers. He says:

Provided the Germans eventually excel in the development of the turbine, they may find when apparently upon the pinnacle of success that we have yet another card to play and one which will solve the problem of motive-power for ocean liners for all time.

THE SUCTION-GAS SYSTEM.

This is suggested by the experiments which the Government is now conducting with the suction gas-engine, the advantage of which has so far demonstrated, are that fewer stokers are required; that cheap coal—lignites—may be used, and that with an equal amount of coal consumption the gas-engine will develop power 50 per cent. greater than that of steam. The wonderful success of experiments in the obsolete battleship "Rattler" brought the matter to the public mind.

In engines of this type there is a boiler-like compartment into which the coal passes from a hopper on top of it. Stoking is thus mechanical. This boiler is like a top stove, only much larger, of course, and the coal burns in it just as a banked fire burns in a furnance. Into this glowing mass a jet of air is introduced from a pipe running into the bottom of the furnance. From a small boiler attachment, steam is also let into this burning coal. The air and the steam percolating through the coal gives forth an unstable gas carbon monoxide; and the steam disintegrating eventually supplies hydrogen. The gases thus formed pass out of the furnace or producer into what is known as a "washer," a cylindrical tank, adjoining the producer. In this "washer" jets of water clean the gas which then proceeds into a scrubber, or filter, where the gas is further relieved of tar and other elements. From the scrubber the gas flows into a centrifugal pump which takes out of the gas any liquid substance that remains. The gas then goes into the engine, and the resultant cycle of operations is precisely the same as in the ordinary gas-engine. The air is drawn through the coal by the suction of the engine, so that gas is made only as needed by the engine. The gas being made in this way there is no pressure, and thus no gas can escape into the vessel.

Already, although the turbine and suction gas systems have not reached perfection, British engineers are seriously experimenting with electric propulsion—the installation of powerful generators which will furnish the requisite rotatory action to the screws.

SPORT IN A NUTSHELL.

In "Fry's Magazine" for February the continuation is published of an amusing Encyclopædia of sport, the first instalment of which appeared in the January number. The following are some selections from both numbers:—

Cricket.—The origin of cricket is wrapped in obscurity. Some authorities believe the first game to have been that played by the forty Arabian Knights of Industry who, according to the legend were beaten by fall pitchers. As, however, the victory is said to have been won by one maiden, the record scarcely bears analysis. The first Hastings Week, during which Harold is supposed to have caught one of William's skiers in the eye, is also more or less mythical. Undoubtedly the first authentic cricketer was Ranjitsinhji, the Black Prince. He was a terror at driving his opponents over the boundary, and generally keeping things busy in the field, although it must be remembered, that the attack was frequently underhand. It was not until many years later that the whole country turned out to witness the defeat of the Lancastrians by a succession of Yorkers. He was, in fact, a bowled man who faced them. The Spaniards, who contested the international championship with England in Elizabeth's reign, used the over-arm principle against an undermanned team, but with small success, for they were defeated after a follow on Charles I. tried to play the game, but he lost his head as soon as he reached the block. Fielding, of course, was quite unknown till long after 1700. Cricket is now the game of the century. Indeed, many ideas incorporated in it are in advance of the times. The new woman, for instance, has long had her place in it under the name of the Maiden Nova. The doyen of the game (as he is called) is W. G. Grace. To so great a degree is he considered part and parcel of everyday life that infants are taught to lisp his name before eating. Recently a testimonial was got up for him, which was entirely subscribed by Bobs. His favourite place on the field is at point, in spite of the fact that a point has no parts and no magnitude. He lives in the Crystal Palace, where he maintains a large army of glaziers to tidy up after net practice. Of late years a number of cricketers, under the impression that the pen is mightier than the sword, have taken to journalism. According to the most recent reports of arm-chair crickets (who see most of the game), neither cricket nor literature has been seriously affected. The patron saint of cricket is St. Peter the wicketkeeper.

Authorities: Crockett's "Cricket Minister," "The Cricket on the Earth," "The Cricket of Leave Man."

Croquet.—Croquet consists in watching your opponent go round until he is sick of it. Then, if he hasn't won, you have a turn, just to let him in again. As a rule it is more interesting to be the opponent. The croquet player's great maxim is "Bear no mallets," but very few observe it.

Authorities: Lucas Malet's "After the Ball."

Football.—Football can be played in two ways, according to the handling code and according to the footling code. The handling code always requires more players, and the footling generally requires more spectators. The idea of the game is simple. In the handling code the players aim at getting an oblate spheroid to penetrate the superficial area of a vertical plane bounded on two sides by perpendiculars, on the third by a horizontal, and on the fourth by heaven. In the footling code the object is to get a round ball into a square hole. The games are played between two sides and a referee, who is armed with a whistle, which he wets after a match with the help of the winning side. In the event of a draw the referee is removed by the Police. The referee is assisted by a linesman, whose duty it is to draw attention to his deficiencies in the daily press. Footballers wear the colours of the club which has the biggest gate. Many of them wear black and blue on their shins. At one time it was common to wear shinpads, but these have been found unnecessary since the introduction of the rule that players who are disabled may be ordered off the field for causing an obstruction. The Wall game is a rather rough variation played on the American Stock Exchange.

Authorities: For Rugby, Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar." For Association, Johnson's "Learned Soccer."

Golf.—The game of golf undoubtedly flourished among the ancients. The first really notable player was Jehu, who was always recognisable by his driving. It is probable that this was a hereditary characteristic for the children of Israel were slaves to their drivers. Galileo was responsible for the introduction of the game in modern times. He realised that the world wanted a new sensation, and to combat its monotonous flatness he started it going round once in every twenty-four hours. The idea quickly caught on and very soon the world (and his wife) was doing its best to get round at least twice in that time. The game received a temporary check when Wolsey laid Henry VIII. a symie on the links of Matrimony, and the august monarch stopped the round with the exclamation, "Putt me no putts!" Henry was, however, bitten with the fever. He arranged no fewer than six matches on those links. Two of these he halved (on Tower Hill). Since that time the game has prospered, though its nature prohibits much in the way of progress. Where the golfer starts there he leaves off, and one may live to be as old as Mefoozler without being able to play. Accordingly it has always been a favourite pastime with politicians, and the parliamentary handicap is one of the few legislative measures which have not been denounced by the links-eyed Gutta Press. But in spite of this intellectual puttronage few golfers have made history. Rather the reverse, in fact, for every golfer revels in a good lie. On the other hand, quite a number of players have made geography to the extent of altering the contour of large districts of the earth's surface. It is this fact which is referred to in the current phrase. "The iron entered into his soul." Golf was introduced into Ireland by St. Puttrick, and a succession of puttriots have since contributed to the wearing of the green by holing out with pottatoes. There are few games which require more implements. A new club is invented every day of the year excepting Sundays and Bunker Holidays; and expert golfers, who do things not by halves but by holes, make a point of carrying a specimen of every kind with them, though even in four-handed games they seldom use more than one at a time. Among the most recent innovations are the driver, the stoker, the niblick, the pensuck, and the kubelick. One of the most useful implements is the caddie, particularly for making the tee.

Authorities: J. M. Barrie's "Little White Ball."

Horse-Racing.—Horse-racing is called the sport of kings, after King Richard III., who once remarked, "A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse," and never smiled again. He was subsequently discovered with a broken crown in the last ditch. The first recorded horse-race was that instituted by the Mewses of Parnassus, at which Pegasus won in a canto. The object in a horse-race is to get there first but in spite of this even the slowest horses are frequently backed. There are three degrees of betting: bet, better, bust. Cross-country racing is usually confined to welshers. In England horses are generally run under the owner's colours, but in many parts of America there is a strong feeling against coloured races. The Derby, the most important horse-race, is called the Blue Ribbon of the Turf, from the fact that the victory is always celebrated by the drinking of ginger-beer or other non-alcoholic beverages. Before a jockey is announced as a winner he is required to weigh out, and his example is followed by people who have forgotten to put their money on his horse. A jockey is said to be up when he is in a race, and down when he is out of it.

Lawn Tennis.—Lawn tennis was invented by the Prince of Wales, whose motto, "Ich dien," is believed to be the German for "I serve." The game was originally simple, but no one nowadays is considered to be any good at it who cannot do the American back-hand upper-cut half-nelson smash service with lift. If you cannot do this well it is a fault; if you can, it's the deuce.

THE COMMONS AS ANCIENT MACHINERY.

A stimulating article on "A Labour View of the House of Commons" is contributed to the January issue of the "National Review" by Mr. F. W. Jowett, M.P. It is an uncompromising attack on the ancient machinery of the House. "It is obsolete and beyond repair," says Mr. Jowett in his attempt to show "why the House of Commons fails to keep pace with Public Opinion in regard to legislation."

"Ancient machinery which is obsolete and beyond repair should be thrown out. But the system of Ministerial control over legislation cannot be retained if this ancient and obsolete machinery is dispensed with; hence the leading politicians may tinker with it, but they will not willingly part with it. The old Parliamentary hands know that even if the majority of members of the House of Commons were Socialists the for

One of the Methods employed in Drilling the Hair. This new System is fully explained in the Free Booklet, "Hair Drill," accompanying every bottle.

Renewal of a Notable Offer.

Further free week's test of "Hair Drill."

There can be no doubt that all Colonial residents greatly appreciated the recent opportunity provided them for a week's free "Hair Drill," for a most significant reference was made to the very frank offer lately made in the columns of their paper.

This was only to be expected, for it is indeed a deplorable fact that residence in foreign climes has a very detrimental effect upon the beauty, health, and conditions of the hair.

Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and culturative value.

These, whether taken internally or applied externally, have always proved disappointing, and at times injurious both to the head, hair, and health. Still there is one undoubted application of approved merit and reputation, and it cannot be gainsayed that Edwards' "Harlene" is a real hair restorer, a real fault corrector, a real stimulant, tonic, and preserver for the hair; whether it be affected with dryness, brittleness, scurfiness, or greasiness; whether it shows signs of decay or evidenced by lack of lustre, colour, or healthy and beautiful appearance, or whether its deterioration is marked by greyness, patchiness, vacuum, or baldness. For many years has Edwards' "Harlene" held an envied and unrivalled reputation as a true specific for all untoward conditions of the hair, and the volume of praise accorded to this notable preparation confirm very striking testimony from the highest quarter.

Royalties, dignitaries of the State, social leaders, ladies and gentlemen occupying high positions, as well as the great general public, have used it, and always with the most gratifying results, for the use of "Harlene" overcomes any tendency or condition of hair weakness and disease.

It actually drills and disciplines the hair into healthy condition, and the faith of the proprietors in their preparation is abundantly shown by the very open offer they recently made, and which now, by popular request they are repeating.

They are perfectly willing to send any applicant a very generous supply of "Harlene" sufficient for one week's thorough use and trial. Enough to provide opportunity for noting a welcome change in the state of the hair. The supply is perfectly free and is accompanied by an interesting booklet dealing with hair difficulties and also full instructions for the use of "Harlene." It is only necessary to enclose the stamps for cover of carriage, and no restriction of sex or class is made. The form annexed below should be filled in and sent as per directions.

Edwards' "Harlene" is of course obtainable of chemists the wide world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of ("HARLENE" *for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill.*
I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name.....
Address.....

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.

Untouched by hand—no bacteria—pure and sweet, a real food.

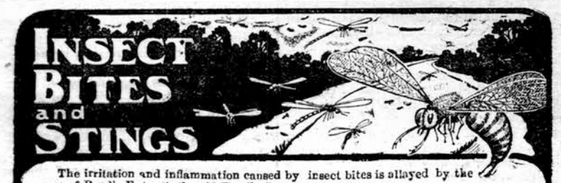
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S stands pre-eminent in its power of enabling the system to resist disease and in building up and strengthening the constitution—invaluable during convalescence or during illness.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.
KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.
(PAIR OF SOCKS IN 20 MINUTES).
Reduced Price, £8 Cash.
CHEAPEST & BEST
Knitting Machine obtainable.
Made at the Company's own British Factory.
VALUABLE FOR FAMILY USE OR EARNING INCOME AT HOME. Write: ROA, Dept., 83, Southwark Street, LONDON, Eng.

INSECT BITES and STINGS



The irritation and inflammation caused by insect bites is allayed by the use of Pond's Extract, the old Family Doctor.

Keep a bottle of this popular and reliable remedy in the house. It gives immediate relief, and may be safely employed for young and old alike. In cases of cuts, sprains, bruises, skin abrasions, piles, sores, sunburn, etc., Pond's is a most effective remedy. It relieves rheumatism, muscular pains after exercise, and is a special delight after shaving.

Pond's Extract can be used internally and externally. It is a liquid, and an absolutely pure, harmless and clean preparation. It does not soil the finest linen. Being a non-greasy preparation, it does not collect the dirt in the pores of the skin. It acts directly on the part affected, penetrating to the root of the trouble. Remember there is no substitute for Pond's Extract.

You should ask your Chemist to-day for a bottle of Pond's Extract; it is sold in three sizes at 1/, 1/6, 2/6d, and 4/6d. If you have any trouble in obtaining it, write direct to—

POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
65, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras.—KELLNER & Co., Agents in Bombay.
DUMOUTIN & Co., Agents in Pondicherry.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman presided at a sitting of the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, when the trial of the following case was resumed before his Lordship and the same Common Jury.

FORGING A CHEQUE.

Bapu Janu and V. S. Martine were charged with forging a cheque for Rs. 1,500 on the 30th October last, in the name of A. M. Jeevanji and Co., and cashing it in the Bank of Bombay. Mr. J. K. Gadgil, instructed by Mr. Nicholsar, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. M. B. Kolasker, instructed by Mr. P. Godinho, Pleader, appeared for the second accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. At the close of the trial, the jury retired for consultation, and on their return into Court, the foreman said the jury unanimously found the first accused guilty of using as genuine a forged cheque, and the second accused, by eight to one, not guilty of both charges. The first accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years, while the second was acquitted and discharged.

THEFT OF A WATCH AND CHAIN.

Chaganlal Mogan was charged with theft of a watch and chain, of the value of five rupees, the property of Mansukh Premchund. Mr. G. S. Nadkarni, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

The complainant, a tailor, kept a shop in Kalbadevi Road and lived on the same premises. Early on the morning of the 12th January last, complainant heard a cry of "thief, thief" and on looking round, saw the accused in his room with a bundle under his arm. The bundle contained a watch and chain. The accused was caught with the bundle, but escaped, and was arrested by a policeman.

The accused, in making his defence, said he was going to a relation to ask for a loan of money on the morning in question with a view to go to his native country; as he had come out of jail only two days previously and was tired of his offences. He wished to be sent to his native country.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty; and the accused, an old offender, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

The Court then adjourned till 11-30 a.m. tomorrow (Friday.)

SUIT FOR BHAGDARI PROPERTY

Sham Mortgage.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday the Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of, in second appeal, a suit in which the original plaintiffs and respondents, V. Kalidas and four others, sued one Narerbhai Nathabhai, original defendant and appellant, for possession of certain Bhagdari property. The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh appeared for the appellant, the respondents being represented by Mr. T. R. Desai. The action was instituted by the plaintiffs to recover possession of the property from defendant who was in possession as mortgagee. They said that the alleged mortgage-deed of the defendant was not genuine and was opposed to the provisions of the Bombay Act of 1862. Defendant on the other hand contended that the sale deed of the plaintiffs was fraudulent and was got up to fight a suit with him and that it was without consideration. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Nadiad, who dismissed it and ordered plaintiffs to bear their own costs. In appeal, the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad reversed the decree of the Court of first instance and awarded plaintiffs possession of the property. Against this decree an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships observed that it appeared that in a certain suit, to which the defendant was a party, it was held that his mortgage effected a dismemberment of the bhag. If that is so, the mortgage was void under Section 3 of Bombay Act V. of 1862 and the mortgagee would have no right to resist possession claimed by the plaintiff under a sale deed, which has been held as a matter of fact by the Lower Appellate Court to be a valid and bona-fide document. After reviewing the evidence in the case, their Lordships held that plaintiffs were entitled to possession. The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

A JURY'S VERDICT SET ASIDE.

YESTERDAY on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell disposed of a reference, made in the case of Ahmed Saheb Mahomed Ibrahim, by Mr. Varley, Assistant Sessions Judge of Thana. Mr. Jardine, with Mr. Kazi Kabirnddin, instructed by Mr. P. D. Bhide, Pleader, appeared for the accused. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The allegations for the prosecution were, that a "Kabuliat" document, purporting to have been executed by Kalia Kahnia Mahtra, acknowledging the accused's right of ownership to certain lands in the village of Pisar, was written out at the accused's suggestion, and for his benefit, by Narayen Balwant Amritte, and attested as genuine by Mukund Bhaishett Amritte, and Mahomed Syed Salam Patil. This fabrication was made at Taloja taluka Panvel, in the Kolaba District, on 2nd June 1904. The jury, who were empanelled to try the our accused's case, consisted of four Hindus and one Christian. The jurors returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" against the writer and the two attestors of the document, and a verdict of "guilty" against the appellant-accused, Ahmed Saheb. Mr. Varley differed from this verdict of guilty, and made the reference to the High Court.

He stated, that the defence set up by the three accused, who were adjudged not guilty, was to the effect, that a man who was stated to be Kalia Kahnia Mahtra, was placed before them, but that he was not the right man, was an after thought on the part of the three accused. On the other hand, Ahmad Saheb was not only in possession of the land since 1904, but he held documentary evidence in support of his legal title. Like Kalia, one Jagannath and others were also dispossessed by Ahmed Sahab, in 1904, but none of them had taken any steps against him.

Their Lordships agreed with the view taken by Mr. Varley. They could not tell what induced the jury to deliver the verdict of guilty against Ahmed Sahab. They set aside the verdict, and ordered the accused to be acquitted and discharged.

APPLICATION FOR PROBATE OF A WILL.

ON the Appellate Side of the High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, disposed of a case in which the original applicant and respondent, Yeshwant Khanderao Tipnis, applied for a grant of the probate of a will executed by the deceased Khanderao Balkrishna Tipnis. The orignal opponents and appellants in the suit were one Narayan, brother of the deceased testator, his daughter and others. Mr. Weldon, with Mr. S.S Patkar, appeared for the appellants, the respondent being represented by the Hon'ble Mr. D. A. Khare.

The applicant alleged that he was appointed excutor of the property which was worth over Rs. 5,000, while the opponents contended that the will propounded by the applicant was obtained by undue influence and their interest would suffer if the applicant was made executor. The case was originally heard at length by Mr. Tipnis, the then District Judge of Thana, who gave a decree in favour of the applicant. Against this decree, an appeal was made to the High Court and their Lordships remarked that in this case counsel for the appellant has argued very fully to try and convince them that Mr. Tipnis, the District Judge, was wrong in holding that the will propounded by the opponent was not established. Mr. Tipnis, their Lordships said, was a District Judge of great experience and he had examined the evidence with the greatest care and that the conclusions arrived at by him were right. Their Lordships therefore dismissed the appeal.

POLICE COURT

GOLDEN GANG CONSPIRACY.

Police Officers Complimented.

SUPERINTENDENT WILLIAMSON and Inspector Bodley charged Mahadu Dhondu and six others at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, with cheating Bhiva Gopal, a gardener, residing in Walkeshwar, in respect of Rs. 705. Mr. R. S. Pandit, barrister-at-Law, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. H. Dalal, pleader, defended the first two and Mr. Athavle pleader, the rest two accused.

The complaint was that about two months ago the first accused succeeded in obtaining Rs. 300 from the complainant, representing to him falsely that the money was required to pay commission for cashing a cheque for Rs. 12,000 which he had with him and that he would pay complainant Rs. 200 as interest on the amount. The complainant was after a day or so taken to a hut near the French Bridge, where some of the accused told him that Rs. 22,000 were buried in the ground there and before unearthing the treasure some ceremony was necessary. This required money and the complainant was induced to advance some further sums. During the time that the ceremony was performed accused Nos. 6 and 7 who posed as detective police sepoys, appeared on the scene, and as was pre-arranged, arrested the complainant and the other accused. They were let off on the complainant paying Rs. 900 to the detective policemen. The accused then went to the complainant and wanted Rs. 600 more for performing certain ceremony which would bring them Rs.80,000. The complainant, who had already been duped to the extent of Rs. 705, refused to advance any more money and lodged a complaint.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 6th accused to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment and the 4th, 5th and the 7th accused to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. Superintendent Williamson and his officers were specially complimented by the Court for bringing home the offence to the accused.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. E. C. Oliver, of Oliver and Co., servant suppliers, appeared to answer a charge of cheating preferred against him by Mr. J. C. Murray, a Government pensioner. Mr. DeSouza, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant's case was that on the 5th November last he had occasion to go to the accused for a cook. He selected him, he stated, because he constantly saw an advertisement in the local and up country papers that he was Government servant suppliers and that he supplied reliable servants. He secured the services of a cook on payment of a fee of Rs. 2 to the accused, the condition being that the latter bound to supply him with cooks for six months if they left of their own accord. Complainant's trouble then commenced. The first cook ran away the very first morning leaving on the table the bazar for which he had been advanced Rs. 2. The complainant went to the accused, who sent him another cook on the 7th November. This man remained till the 13th, when he left, the accused giving the complainant a substitute. This was a woman who worked till the 17th and left saying she was too old to climb the stairs. On the 18th the accused sent another cook, who left in a day without notice. The accused then failed to supply him with any cook for three days. On the 22nd he sent a man who worked for two days. Then there was again no cook for two days. About six more cooks came and left in the same manner. The complainant further stated that what he complained of was that the accused misled him and induced him to go to him by stating in the advertisement: "We have regular rules for supplying servants passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay."

The accused pleaded not guilty, stating that the rules of his office were considered by Mr. Kemp, the late Chief Presidency Magistrate, in a case brought against him and he thought that they were confirmed. That was why he had placed in his advertisement the words "passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate." No servants stayed at his premises. The servants were to stay as long as they liked to serve and the complainant to retain them. There was no agreement about the time. They charged Rs. 2, and were bound to supply a servant for six months. If a servant was ill-treated and a false charge brought against him they did not supply servants. They did not supply bad servants who left at once. The servants left the complainant because they could not get materials and pots and on account of the beating they received. When the old form regarding the rules was brought to his notice he changed it into a new form.

The Magistrate framed a charge against the accused.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

BREACH OF TRADE-MARK.

Complaint by Calvert and Co.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. Walter Douglas Hall, the constituted attorney of Messrs F. C. Calvert and Co., carbolic soap manufacturers of Manchester, charged Tyabali Mahomedali, a partner of the Bombay Soap Manufacturing Company, with breach of trade-mark. Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the complainant. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that last July Messrs. Calvert and Company's attention was drawn to an imitation which was being made in India of their No. 5 carbolic soap, whereupon inquiries were made in Bombay with the result that the accused's Company was found to be using a colourable and fraudulent imitation of Calvert and Co.'s label.

The accused pleaded guilty and said he had no intention of defrauding anyone.

The Magistrate convicted the accused on his own plea and evidence, but as Mr. Dunlop did not press for a sentence, the Magistrate ordered him to be released on his entering into a bond in the sum of Rs. 100 and one surety for six months to appear to receive sentence when called for.

ALLEGED THEFT.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Stanford charged Ganesh Narayen with theft, as a servant, of 100 tolas of unstamped coins from the Bombay Mint. Vishnu Arjun, another Hindu, was charged with abetment. Mr. E. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Oliviera, pleader, defended the first, and Dhondi, pleader, with Mr. Kanuga, pleader, defended the second accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accusesd were shroffs in the Annealine Department of the Mint. The first accused was entrusted with the tailing of unstamped discs and making up bags of 2,000 discs each. The duty of the second accused was to weigh the contents of each bag of Rs. 2,000, as it was handed to him by the first accused. After the process, the bags of 2,000 discs were made up by the first accused and then handed over to accused No. 2. The latter emptied the entire contents into another pan, weighed it against a weight of 2,000 tolas, and then recorded the difference in the weight of the bag in a book in decimals. If it was more than 2,000 tolas, an entry was made in the plus column, if less, in the minus column. The whole of the entries under the date of 22nd January 1909 was in the handwriting of accused No. 2. The result of the weighment of the bag was not marked down and instead the total of the figures in the plus column had been put in the place where the individual weight ought to have been. The accused were the last men who handles the bags. The hundred tolas were found missing.

After some evidence was recorded, further hearing was adjourned.

RASH ACT.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, Rao Bahadhur Chunilal Hiralal Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Bene Khan Dawood Khan, a Mahomedan, was charged with doing a rash act. The accused was in the compound of the Port Trust property at Carnac Bunder on Saturday last when Antone Fernandez, a Goan, trespassed into the compound and caught a pigeon. The accused struck Antone, who walked a few paces and dropped dead. The accused was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Egypt," Feb. 12.

The P. & O. Coy's. Mail Steamer "Egypt" which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday from England brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Apcar, Mrs A
Bunting, Miss
Bell, Mrs L M
Bessant, Mrs and 4 children
Clarke, Ven Archdeacon
Clarke, Mrs F J and child
Cox, Mrs J H and child
Coghill, Col Kindall
Coghill, Sir Egerton
Charlton, Miss
Coorke, Mr A E M
Cooke, Mr C
Duke, Mr G A
Eyglesome, Miss M
Garrett, Mr H J Mrs and infant
Ghanshjarisinghi, Mr S
Howes, Mr W Coventry
Humfrey, Mrs
Johnson, Rev Noel
Khan, Mr A Nsway
Lawrence, Mrs H D and 2 children
MacColm, Mrs and infant
Macdonald, Miss M
Macdonald, Mr K M
Maxwell, Mrs E and 2 infants
Massey, Miss
Priestley, Mrs C E
Paterson, Miss
Puckridge, Mr H Werren
Parry, Mr B C
Ronald, Dr A E and Mrs
Springhall, Mr G
Spence, Mr J R and Mrs
Wilkins, Rev G S Mrs and child
Woods, Mrs and infant
Waymark, Mr George

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Jackson, Mr. and Mrs.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Aswald, Lieut F
Bourne, Mr A G and Miss
Bosanquet, Mr O V
Bernard, Miss
Barnes, Maj J B
Bell, Lt E J
Brown, Capt G
Batchelor, Mr J W
Bailey, Mr H, Mrs and 2 children
Coornaraswamy, Dr A K
Crofton, Mr C D'arcy
Clark, Mr J and Mrs
Chevens, Mr H Glyn
Darling, Rev C W
Dickinson, Mrs K
Dickinson, Miss M
Dickinson, Master J B
Dingwall, Mr A
Dunn, Miss M
Davison, Mr R M R
Elder, Mr David
Fristler, Miss Duba
Fraser, Mr Allen
French, Mr G D and Mrs
Gresham, Mr S T
Gordon, Mr G Grant and Mrs
Green, Mr C V
Harriott, Mr G M and Mrs
Haig, Mrs
Hossack, Dr W C
Irwin, Mr C J
Johnston, Mr G R
Johnstone, Lt P D C
Judge, Mr C E
Jackson, Mr A T
Keatinge, Mr D E and Miss A
Kenyon, Mr E A
Kenny, Mr H T
Knyvett, Miss
Lenard, Capt C E and Mrs
Learmouth, Capt L
Marshall, Mr C J
Mackenzie, Capt J H
Marsden, Mr C E
Morrison, Mr G
McWeil, Mr J
Platt, Miss K
Pause, Mr D G
Phipps, Mr Samul and Mrs
Sydeman, Mr E
Thompson, Maj J F R
Taylor, Mr J
Thompson, Capt F T
Times, Mr A C
Teah, Mr H S
Urwin, Capt J J
Wilkinson, Capt C and Mrs
Watson, Mr C C
Waring, Maj, Mrs and 3 children

FROM BRINDISI.—Buchanan, Mr P R and Mrs

FROM PORTSAID.

Cross, Mr W H and Mrs
Harris, Mrs A
Harris, Miss R F
Harris, Miss A
Sawyer, Miss Justice
Winder, Mr B H

FOR KARACHI.

Broome, Mrs and 2 children
Fordham, Capt W M
Ingle, Mr E H and Mrs
Mukhi, Mr C
Spittler, Capt A
Spittler, Mrs and infant

FOR RANGOON.

Leonard, Mr Edgar
Xavier, Mr J

FOR SHANGHAI.—Scott, Rev T Arnold and Miss

FOR FREEMANTLE.—Bush, Mr R E

FOR SYDNEY.—Hinks, Mr L

THE LADIES' CORNER.

BOMBAY GAIETIES.

WE are now at the height of the "strenuous" season, and every moment of each day is crowded with engagements. Fortunately we have had an unusual spell of cool weather which has helped us to get through all our social engagements, and Bombay at this time of year presents enough gaieties to satisfy the voracious appetite of even the youngest and keenest of our debutantes, our only regret being that so many delightful engagements are fixed for the same day and, alas! we cannot be present at more than one place at a time! All who were fortunate enough to receive an invitation to the delightful Garden Party held at Victoria Gardens on the 4th spent a most enjoyable afternoon. Although we are lucky enough to possess such pretty gardens in our city, not many of us avail ourselves of the pleasure of visiting them; and it was a happy thought that prompted our kind host and hostess to hold their fete out there, and by so doing to give their guests quite a novel form of entertainment. "All the world and his wife" of course were there, and our host and hostess; the latter, dressed most becomingly in white with gold trimmings, and a large white hat, received us most cordially, her little favourite terrier Tommy by her side. A large marquee was erected on the lawn, and numerous small tables daintily laid out with appetising cakes and delicacies were scattered about. After a refreshing cup of tea, we were glad to walk about and greet our friends and acquaintances. The scene was a very picturesque one. There was a fountain surrounded by palms and ferns, catching the rays of sunshine in its spray and the pretty silks and muslins of the ladies' frocks showed to advantage against the background of trees and shrubs; and prettily laid-out flower beds helped to brighten the whole. With so many pretty frocks around it was difficult to get more than a vague impression. A charming robe with a brown border and a brown hat worn by Mrs. Triggs was much admired. Mrs. Aitken's lace dress and white hat with roses was dainty and pretty. Mrs. Stevens' black and white was smart, and Mrs. Gordon's costume with its quaint embroidery was very Parisian and "chic." Mrs. Kemp and her sister, Miss Martin, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Laing, Miss Brooks, Mrs. Froome, Mrs. Philip, Mrs. Muirhead and others were all most daintily gowned. For our entertainment "Mr. Jumbo," in all the glories of his war paint, was promenaded about, and many availed themselves of the opportunity of having a ride. A camel, wearing a very bored expression, also had to do his share in helping to entertain the guests and, to judge by his cynical air, held no very high opinion of the way his superiors enjoyed themselves. Mrs. Symes' small son however derived boundless pleasure from his rides on both the elephant and camel! When daylight faded, and it was possible to light all the Chinese lanterns and small coloured lights, the Gardens turned into a veritable fairy-land and we could have imagined ourselves back in good old London town, watching one of the wonderful transformation scenes at a Drury Lane pantomime! Our host was most kind in the way he showered souvenirs, such as most lovely crackers and bon-bons, on every one, and it was reluctantly and with regret the guests felt obliged to withdraw from such an enjoyable party.

A moonlight picnic on a steam launch to Elephanta and a Children's Fancy Dress were also fixtures for the same evening, and as the launch was to start at six a few people were obliged to leave the pleasure of the Garden Party.

A great many also wished they had been able to see the young folks in their fancy dresses. I am sure they must have made a charming picture, and I hear the host in his clown's costume raised hearty shouts of laughter by his comic antics. One small maiden wept copiously, out of the tenderness of her heart, as she feared the poor clown hurt himself every time he fell. Little Cupid in his pink tights and fluffy wings wounded many hearts as usual. The small folks returned home having spent as happy an afternoon as their elders.

After dinner we were entertained by a smoking concert at the Gymkhana. The first half of the programme was a very excellent Pierrot show. The ladies' dresses struck me as being particularly bright and pretty, and becoming,—and their charming singing received rounds of applause.

On Friday evening we were given an unusual musical treat. Sir John and Lady Muir-Mackenzie were At Home to all their friends. The garden was prettily illuminated, and our considerate host had a red carpet laid so as to protect our pretty frocks. Lady Maud Warrender sang four songs, a treat much appreciated by us all. Mrs. Metaxa's harp playing was delightful, so soft and sweet, and such a novelty. Mrs. Collie gave us a charming violin solo, and Miss Heaton another on the 'cello. General O'Callaghan recited the story, as told by himself after his downfall, of a once brilliant theatrical star. Capt. Drummond has a well trained voice, and he gave great pleasure with his four songs. Captain Sullivan played his accompaniments, and also played a brilliant pianoforte solo.

On the same night there was a small dance, to which a good many drifted on later and which was pronounced a great success on all sides.

B. E. E.

PRINCESS MARY VICTORIA GYMKHANA.

ON Tuesday evening a very successful Concert was given in the Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana and Gymnasium, in aid of the funds of the Gymkhana. A large number of members of the Gymkhana were present on the occasion. A very attractive programme was gone through, the several ladies acquitting themselves creditably. Lady Warrender sang a very beautiful song and was loudly applauded. Miss Russell, Miss Cowasji Jehangir, and Miss Kapadia were also greatly applauded. The Concert proved a great success for which the Honorary Secretaries deserve great credit.

AN interesting explanation of the charge of owners of the Manor House, Capel, between Dover and Folkestone, is given in the Capel Parish Magazine this month. The vicar relates that for nearly two hundred years the Manor House had been in the possession of a family—originally Huguenot refugees—named Minet, one member of which became curate of Capel Church, and married the daughter of the owner of the Manor House. When the last Mr. Minet died in 1874, his will could not be found, and the property was sold, the Manor House being purchased by the Morris family. Three years ago, on a death occurring in another branch of the Minet family, a number of neglected cases and chests had to be looked into. In one of these lay the missing will, and, by its terms, Capel was found to be strictly entailed. One of Mr. Minet's daughters, wishing to fulfil her father's intentions, asked the Morris family if they would consent to her re-purchase of the property. This has now been carried out.

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 11.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

After Appellate Side work is over.

For Consent Decree.

68-09 Bhaisanker K and G Maganlal Jethanand a firm vs Lalchand Cheldarau.

For Further Direction and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

113-06 Madhowji K and Co Haridas Morarji vs Wagji Soonderji and others Little and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

For an Exparte Decree.

671-08 Kanga and P Dhondi Bhicaji vs Abdool Karim Hoosanally and others Thakersey and Co.

Short Cause.

39-09 Smetham B and Co Frank Wadham vs Edward Jones and Co.

77-07 M. B. Chothia Balcram Morarker vs. Ramrikh Ramlal, Little and Co. Part heard.

25-09 Thakerdas and Co Bhagbai widow vs Kara Magji Thakerdas and Co Part heard.

106-08 Little and Co A Readymoney and Co the firm vs Moosabahi Hassanbhai Vishram Kanga and P K L M Part heard.

714-06 Pestonji R and K Shavak Ruttonji Bomonji vs Chabildas Lalloobhoy Wadia G for postponement.

437-06 Jamshedji R and D Kastoochand Bhamji and others vs Bhamoobai widow and others Thakurdas and Co.

701-06 Mansookhlal J and M Purbhoodas and others vs Gopaldas Laximidas and others Mulji K and M J and M Jehangir and S for postponement.

622-06 Payne and Co The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khairaj Thakurdas and Co.

422-27 Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co.

340-08 Dinshaw and D Bai Chanchalgomri vs Vaazlal Govindji Mathubhoy J and M.

477-08 Captain and V Bhugwandas Madhuram vs Chimansey Kalyanmal Bhaishunker K and G.

738-07 Raghavaya D and N Hirji Lilodhar and another vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji and another Khunderao D and M.

151-07 Mirza M and M Surikhabu and others vs Syed Ismail bin Syed Alli and others T H A Ghandy.

51-08 Payne and Co Deve Tulla vs Raichand Khusal and others Tyabji D and Co.

941-08 J R and D Kalulal Nathumalji Kothare vs Mohonlal Poonjibhai and others Edgelow G W and Co S B and Co.

710-07 Khunderao D and M Bachibai vs Vasantrao Mahadhowrao Payne and Co B M and R for postponment.

167-08 Dinshaw and D Gopalji Moolji vs Shamji Umersey and others Tyabji D and Co.

903-08 Tyabji D and Co. Dadabhoy Adurji Daruwalla vs Dhondoo Bundoo and others. Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testimentary Suits.

3-07 Ardeshir H D and Co Byramji Jehangirji vs Ceoverbai widow Wadia G and Co part heard,

893-08 Malvi H M and Co Kapaji Dhanji and Co a firm vs Janbai widow and others, part heard,

Long Causes.

494-08. C. P. D. Cunha Nabinabai vs Haji Abdoola Baboo and others Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

651-07 Chitnis M and M Umabai vs Bhan Balvant Shuroanancy alias Vithal Shankar Galvebai Dickshit D and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

24-08 Mulla and M Sagoonabai widow of S vs Soolaji Luximan Thakurdas and Co.

25-03 Wadia G and Co Munchersha B Mahimtulla vs Noroji B Mahonwalla Mirza M and M.

26-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Daniel Chamier vs Bai Jayabai Dickshit D and Co.

27-08 S J Jadah (for a pauper) Yala of Yala vs Wallibai widow of G V Dinsha and D. For postponement.

13-07 Jehangir G and B Ranchordas Mooleband and another vs Narandas Khatoo Mulji and K.

12-08 Captain and V Moolshanker Khoosal vs Purbhooshanker Jagnath Unwalla and P.

Long Causes.

573-08 Little and Co Ramrao Purasram and others vs Gunpatrao Purasram and others Bhaisunker K and G

818-08 Mirza and M Nowroji Burjorji Mahimwalla vs Munchesha Burjorji Mahimwalla and others Wadia G and Co

322-08 Mulla and M Kapadia Bros a firm vs Lalbhoy Mohunlal and others Tyabji D and Co

907-07 Payne and Co The Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency vs The Bombay Motor Car Co Smitham B and N

430-08 Raghavaya B and N Jaikaran Ramputrai vs R C Missi

269-07 Chitnis M and M Mohibai vs Ramdas Kababhoy Dinshaw and D

92 08 Pestonji R K and Co Haiderally Abdool Karim vs P Veniram Vias Mulji and K H

223-08 Payne and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Moosa Haji Hassam and others Bhaisanker K and

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

For Dismissal.

989-07 Hiralal and Co Rehematbai widow vs Jackseybhai Vishram and others Malvi H M and R.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

793-04 Wadia G and Co Nandial Thakerseydas and others vs The Bank of Bombay and others Crawford B and Co part heard.

181-08 Payne and Co Mahomedbhoy Dossa vs Karmalli Abdulla and others Tyabji D and Co

158 08 Kang and P Bai Mariambai vs Bai Singaribai widow.

841-07 Mansukhlal J and H Shriebai and Jetha the firm vs Cursondas Lukhmidas Jamsetji R and Co,

681-06 Little Co Jeemandas Gourdhandas vs Dayabhoy Tapidas and others Chitnis M and M.

695-07 Little and Co Bai Fatamabai widow vs Jemnabhoi and others M B Chothia K and P K L and M.

896 08 Pestonji R and K Warden and Co a firm vs Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa Kanga and P for postponement.

908-07 Edgelow G W and Miza Mir Kashain Bibi Sakina widow and others.

756:07 Takurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit Bart and others Pestonji R K and Co K D Shroff.

176-05 Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoolabhoy Bhakibhoy and others Little and Co Unwalla and P

493-05 Unwalla and F Safoorabai widow and other vs Abdoolabhai Khakibhai and others Little and Co,

924-07 Tyabji D and Co Ramchander Lallji vs Lallji Mansing and others Edgelow G W and Co.

299-06 Wadia G and Co Chhabildas Lalloobhoy vs Ramdas Chabildas and others Edgelow G W and Co D F and D Little and Co K L and M.

155 08 Captain and V The Hon the Advocate-General of Bombay vs Damodar Madhowji and others Payne and Co for postponment.

547-08 Edgelow G W and Co Ranchordas Tribhovandas and others vs Mahmobandas Ramji and others Mansookhal J and H.

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AND

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1909.

A GERMAN ON OUR RULE IN INDIA.

THE recent publication of a German nobleman's views of British Rule in India have caused sensation in the press at home, which must be accounted for by the fact that we are so long accustomed to look for anything but praise of England and English methods from German quarters, that the favourable remarks of Count Koningsmarck have come in the nature of a surprise. "Great nations are always modest and the Englishman never boasts," says the Count in his new book, which we suppose will soon be translated into our tongue. But our modesty does not prevent us rejoicing when observers of different nationalities occasionally praise the work we are doing, without hastening and without resting, in India. Foreign observers ought to be impartial and the verdict of intelligent foreigners on contemporary history is said in a well known aphorism to anticipate the verdict of posterity, which is history. But in the case of our work in India some foreigners are apt to be swayed by prejudice. French observers can never forget the past history of their nation in India nor forgive us for ousting them from the position they had once occupied in this country. The view German writers take of British Rule and its effects on this country is therefore coloured by this prejudice, which is very strong in their works on our Empire. When a writer shakes himself free of this prejudice of his people and frankly eulogises our work, there can be no wonder that we are pleasantly surprised It is a long time since a writer of note in the Fatherland has bestowed praises on our humanising work in India. Indeed since Count Hubner published his reflections on the state of the Indian Empire under us, as the result of his tour more than twenty-five years ago, we do not remember to have read anything so fair by a German writer as Count Koningsmarck's remarks. The latter we as yet know only from the bare summary of the Berlin correspondent of the "Times," and doubtless we shall soon have the opportunity of studying them at length in an English translation of his German book. But before that, we should like to glance again at Count Hubner's book and refresh our memory of what that shrewd observer from the Fatherland had to say of our Rule and its effects in India. To many, his book will be as good as new and particularly interesting just now for comparing what he says with what his successor of to-day has to say on the same subject.

Count Hubner was politically an Austrian, but of course that does not much affect his German nationality, and he passed fifty-five years of his life of eighty before Austria ceased in 1866 to form a part of the German Federation. He was the disciple of the celebrated diplomatist Metternich, who survived till 1859 and under whom he began his career in 1833 at the age of 22. Throughout his own highly distinguished diplomatic life he proved himself a worthy follower of such a great diplomatic master. He represented his country with distinction as Ambassador at the Courts of France and Italy on several critical occasions, and it was solely due to his exertions that Austria and the Germanic confederation with her did not make common cause with Russia by joining her during the Crimean War. He visited in 1883-4 when he was in his seventy-third year and gave his observations on them in his volume entitled "Through the British Empire." He came at a very interesting period in the development of modern India. It was at a time when the well-known controversy over the Ilbert Bill had just closed. That unhappy struggle had brought into bold relief the opposing views of the great parties in the State which may be said to be in conflict still. Hubner had excellent means of hearing both sides, and he states with admirable frankness the views of both. With Lord Ripon, the much, criticised Viceroy of the day, he had good reason to side as he belonged to his own Catholic faith.

There are many questions among those which Count Hubner discusses, that have a direct bearing on the times through which we are passing just now, and his observations though made in 1884 are applicable to-day. For instance, on the subject of so-called Indian nationality his remarks are very pertinent. "I hear much said of a future Indian nation which it is the mission of England to form. Meanwhile one sees simply an agglomeration of millions of human beings separated by differences of blood, religious beliefs, castes, usages, and traditions, dating back to time immemorial. Will this nation ever be formed; and if so, when? This is one of those questions which deserve the closest examination of moralists and philosophers, but baffle all attempts at forecast and action on the part of the statesman who is called on to deal with the present and the comparatively near future. It is further assumed that when this nation is formed the time will have come to hand over to it the direction of its destinies. This language, when held in high places, high enough to be heard by every one, seems to me to constitute a real danger. The conclusions drawn from it by the educated natives and newspapers in Bengal afford a proof of this. According to these, the Indian nation is already made, and the English have only to retire." The last two sentences are even more applicable to-day than when they were written. The mad idea that the Indian nation is already made and that the English have only to retire is at the root of the present mischief in Bengal. As to the system of instruction which is responsible for these pernicious results Hubner recorded frankly the opinion imparted to him by the "Roman Catholic clergy as well as many of the Protestant ministers" whom he met. The native pupils, they told him, "on quitting our colleges leave behind, them all notions, all bases of morality. We have taken from their own religious beliefs, and have given them nothing instead. We have deprived them of the faculty of believing. We have converted them into Nihilists, into malcontents, and made them enemies of England." This last remark has a terrible significance at present when we have nihilists and anarchists among the products of our godless colleges. Hubner found "the system altogether bad and the result deplorable" already a quarter of a century ago; and since his days matters have gone worse as they were bound to go. He met some of the English professors who indoctrinated the native youths with their radicalism. "I have personally met some of these young Radicals among the body of teachers. In their opinion, the ideal of a sound English policy is the dismemberment of the British Empire, and above all the abandonment of India. To save England it is necessary to first destroy her. These men, excellent young fellows, sincere, convinced, and wholly steeped in the ideas of a school which now in England has lost much of its importance, would not of themselves be very dangerous. But it is they who educate and train the native youth, who make the Baboo; who create, in short, the material out of which are to be formed the officials of the future, the natives who are one day to govern India in concert with their English brethren if not by themselves." There are many such interesting observations scattered up and down those pages. We can quote only his final summing up of our Rule. He found everywhere wonderful signs of progress in every direction, and he asks, what it is that has wrought these miracles? The answer he finds to be that they are due to "the wisdom and the courage of a few directing statesmen, the bravery and the discipline of an army composed of a small number of Englishmen and a large number of natives, led by heroes; and lastly, and I will venture to say principally, the devotion, the intelligence, the courage, the perseverance, and the skill combined with an integrity proof against all temptation of a handful of officials and magistrates who govern and administer the Indian Empire."

SOCIALISTS AND IRISH NATIONALISTS.

THERE is an old saying that one should not expect more from a pig than a grunt. At the same time it is conceivable that a pig might become so well trained as to refrain from grunting at inopportune moments. Not so the German Socialists. They have seen their opportunity of gaining a little unenviable notoriety and since they seem to wish it we have pleasure in advertising for them the bad manners of their class. Bad manners, it would seem, are an integral part of Socialism and go hand-in-hand with dishonesty. Mr. Bernard Shaw carries his bad manners to such an extent that instead of refusing an invitation properly he sent an impertinent note to a lady and advertised the fact. As a result of several equally foolish actions a small section of the public has hailed him as a genius. Such is fame and of such material is the fame of the majority of English Socialists who have had the benefit of education. The Berlin body shows that they are all very much of the same nature. They are perfectly entitled to what opinions, *qua* opinions, they like, but when they wish to put their theories into practice something should be done. Judging by the class of literature on which Socialists feed they have yet to learn that, however reasonable may be an objection to an office or state of society, as such it does not entitle the objector to vilify the holders of these offices. The result is that while the Berlin Socialists are no doubt patting themselves on the back and basking in the delights of a mutual admiration society, decent minded persons regard them and their actions as somewhat despicable and a little unclean. It is interesting to compare the state of affairs at the Dublin Irish Nationalist Convention. The Irish Nationalist politician, professional or amateur, is very much of the stamp of the Socialist. His education is generally meagre in the extreme and his idea of Parliamentary life is something between a "wake" and a magnified edition of the famous Kilkenny Cat's episode. The platform scene at Dublin must have been a delightful closing episode to what must have been a most recriminatory meeting, and according to Reuter was something like the disturbance at Surat. We are not told whether Mr. Nevinson has tried to repeat his former experiment of soothing the troubled waters with a speech. It may be so. Irishmen have a great sense of humour, but they are quickly roused.

"A SINGLE CLAUSE OF A SINGLE ACT."

REUTER has been content to give only the one great thought contained in the speech delivered by Mr. Alexander Ure, the Scottish Solicitor-General, at Cockermouth. The Government, said that distinguished Caledonian lawyer, would end the veto of the House of Lords by a single clause of a single Act. This is a summary of a speech, it must be remembered, and we cannot decide whether the phrasing is Mr. Ure's or Reuter's. As it is rather epigrammatic, however, we will credit it to the Solicitor-General. If Mr. Ure had been further up the political ladder, if he had been Lord Chancellor, for instance, or even Lord Advocate for Scotland, "a single clause of a single Act" would soon be enjoying an immense vogue. It would become as familiar as "one man one vote," or "one vote one man" as a stubborn pig-headed Radical would persist in calling it—not that there is much difference after all. When Mr. Gladstone in his old age was waging war with the Lords he told them and all whom it might concern that the only way to abolish their House was by Bill or revolution. But Mr. Ure is going to have it done by "a single clause of a single Act." The further we get into this twentieth century the cleverer we become. But even the important community of Cockermouth must have entertained some doubts as to this short cut towards the grand purpose of the new Radicalism—the extinction of the House of Lords or its veto. It must have dawned even upon the intelligence of Cockermouth that the Lords could veto both the single clause and the single Act. If they did not stick at the massacre of Education and Licensing Bills, they could hardly be expected to show much mercy to a subtle legislative design to accomplish their own extermination. Mr. Ure must be a determined, pushful sort of man, but he is not improving the respect in which the Government is held in the country by announcing that it is going to run its head up against a brick wall.

ASIA MINOR.

THE American Consul-General at Smyrna in an official report tells his Government that the territory which extends from that Turkish metropolis to the Persian Gulf should be classed with the richest countries in the world, especially as far as the products of the soil are concerned. Should the plan of Sir William Willcocks ever materialise, namely to irrigate the fertile plains of the Tigris and Euphrates and make them as productive as they were when the cities of Babylon and Nineveh were at the height of their power, Turkey might become one of the great cotton and grain producing countries of the world. Even in the province of Smyrna nearly two-thirds of the land remains uncultivated. While it is true, the Consul-General says, that one of the main reasons for this is the lack of labour and the mountainous character of the country, yet the irrigation of the Meander plain would do much towards redeeming the greater portion of the arable land. A German company has a concession to irrigate the plain of Konia, and a canal 90 miles in length will soon reclaim 170 square miles of the best agricultural land in that district. Although the concession is Germany's, yet Dutch engineers are carrying out the project. It is also reported that the plain of Adana will soon be irrigated for the purpose of growing cotton. One of the first results of the reclamation of this part of Turkey would probably be that emigration from Syria to other parts of the world would cease. It has been estimated that no less than 250,000 Syrians have gone to the United States and some of the South American Republics during the past five years.

THE ballot held on the 10th instant in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a member to represent the Chamber on the Board of Trustees under the provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, resulted in the re-election of Mr. A. K. Leslie.

H. M. S. "Fox," Captain A. S. Hunt, R. N., arrived here yesterday from Aden, which port she left on 31st January and called at Berbera.

MR. HARRY THAW'S application for a fresh inquiry into the question of his sanity has been granted, but the proceedings are to be conducted without a Jury.

IT is understood that Mr. Syed Ali Imam, Secretary of the All-India Moslem League goes Home next May, in connection with the Reform scheme as affecting Mahomedans in India.

THERE are already indications, it is said, that the bulk of the Messina firms will find a location at Catania, the nearest important port to Messina, and already several houses have removed to that centre.

THE results of the crushing at the Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mine in January is that 932 ozs. of gold were obtained from 2,300 tons quartz while 271 ozs. of gold were obtained from 2,400 tons of tailings cyanided, making a total yield of 1,203 ozs.

THE following balances were held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—January 1907, Rs. 12,94,58,000; January 1908, Rs. 13,63,95,000; and January 1909, Rs. 11,28,48,000.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

INTERPELLATIONS IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE legislative work done at the last meeting of the Bombay Council was not of supreme popular interest. There was the usual crop of questions by non-official members, comprehending a wide and multifarious field, ranging "from China to Peru." There is always a laudable curiosity on the part of popular representatives to know the why and the wherefore of things, and a keen desire to drag forth grievances, or what they consider to be so, into the light of day. There was nothing trivial, or needlessly offensive and vexatious, in any of the interpellations of honourable members, and they must have been satisfied, I think, with most of the answers given to their inquiries. Much depends upon the spirit in which the answers are given. If the reply in curt or sarcastic, if a member feels that a snub has been administered to him, he naturally feels sore over it, and the treatment engenders in him a feeling which does not make for harmony. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla championing, as in duty bound, the Mahomedan cause, asked whether the Government were aware that "the Mahomedan community feels very strongly on being practically debarred, under the existing system of elections, from securing adequate representation by election on the local bodies in the Presidency." When the Deccan Moslem League made a representation to this effect to His Excellency the Governor, he presented the memorialists with a table showing that the Musalman case was not so bad as it was represented to be, but that this community enjoyed, on the whole, a fair share of representation, in proportion to its numbers, on local bodies. Mr. Ibrahim wanted a return, giving separately the number of Mahomedans elected to these bodies, and those nominated by Government, the obvious object being to demonstrate that, under the present state of things, they have not a fair chance at Municipal elections. Supposing he is right in his contention, there is the compensating fact that the Government are always willing to redress the balance by means of nomination; and with regard to elective representation, the question whether with respect to every institution, framed on a popular basis, there should be an artifical manipulation of electorates for the purpose of serving communal or sectarian interests, and how far these interests should be considered of such paramount importance as to justify a special recognition for the greater good of the State, is fraught with greater difficulties than is supposed by ardent advocates of minorities.

LOYAL TO A FAULT.

THE Musalmans of Rangoon have presented a memorial on the reforms to the Viceroy, in which they have put forward the claim of this community to favourable treatment on the ground that they are "loyal to a fault." They cannot, I think, plead any more the virtue of excessive loyalty, leaning on the wrong side. They are no longer silent and acquiescent. Their representatives have confessed to the existence of unrest even among these true and loyal people. They have stated that unless their particular grievances are redressed, they could not answer, at least, for their impetuous youths, who had grown impatent of passive obedience and had been straining at the leash. They have mournfully perceived that they have lagged behind, because they had been silent so long. They have stated that the example of their neighbours has convinced them that agitation pays, and, therefore, within the last three years, they have started leagues, and have been holding conferences and submitting memorials with restless activity. The Musalmans can no longer say they are loyal to a fault, and it is as well they are not.

EDUCATIONAL QUESTIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Setalvad has always been very keen on education, and we may naturally expect, now and again, a few questions of educational interest from him in the Council. He called attention to the "unhealthy and unwholesome" hostel of the Elphinstone College. As I find from the last report of the Director of Public Instruction that the sanitary condition of the hostel has been condemned by the Principal of the College, we may confidently expect an improvement in it before long. Mr. Setalvad has not lost sight of the project of a Training School for the city of Bombay for the supply of qualified teachers, who are said to be a great desideratum in primary schools especially. Government replied that the scheme was still under consideration, but it is hoped it will not be very long before it is carried through. It appears that we are still far away from the stage of free primary education, not to speak of compulsory education. Replying to a question on the subject, it was stated that the fee receipts in primary schools of all kinds in 1907-8 amounted to Rs. 3,85,286, that one village in four, on an average, had a primary school, and that it was not, therefore, possible to dispense with fees, while funds were required for starting new schools. Assuming that the resources of Government are really unequal to the inauguration of free primary education in India, it would be far better that we should have a larger number of schools where a small fee is charged, than that we should have fewer schools where no fee is charged. Unless Government are in a position to give free education to every child that would apply for it in India, it would be premature to introduce a policy which would have the effect, not of extending education, but of restricting its scope. This argument, it must be noted, proceeds on the assumption that the funds required for the purpose cannot possibly be met from the general revenue, without detriment to other important demands upon the State.

J'ACCUSE.

PROFESSOR LEES-Smith, who was imported by the Government of Bombay for delivering a series of lectures on commerce, has taken himself at his own valuation in delivering a solemn message to his countrymen before returning Home. He has spoken on the perennial question of the relations between Europeans and Indians. His sentiments are warmly applauded by the Native Press, while they are deeply resented by some writers belonging to his own race. He condemns the conduct of Englishmen towards natives on the railway in unequivocal terms. Had they been generally guilty of rudeness, his circular letter to the Press would have been perfectly justifiable. But he himself says that only a small number of "ill-bred bullies" are guilty, and adds that their conduct is abhorrent to the majority of his countrymen. If such is the case, his letter is calculated to provoke needless irritation, thus frustrating its own purpose. I have lately observed in this column that cases of inter-racial friction on the railway are becoming rarer, and I gave my reasons for the opinion that they will continue steadily to decline. I may add my own personal experience that I have travelled all over India from north to south and east to west, and have travelled a great deal both second and first class, but have never been insulted or offended by a European fellow passenger. I have, on the contrary, a pleasant recollection of the courtesy I have received on a few occasions from Englishmen in the highest position. My experience may be unique, but I just record it as a fact. Insolent, overbearing and ungentlemanly conduct I should resent as keenly as any Indian. But I feel that if there is any situation, which more urgently calls for an exercise of the minor charities of life, it is the railway train. Confined within a narrow compass, the idiosyncracies and angularities of our fellow-creatures are apt to touch and prick us at every turn, and the asperities of the position are infinitely heightened, when two distinct races find themselves rubbing shoulders with one another in a railway carriage. Sometimes our temper is sorely tried, but it is always best to exercise mutual forbearance and self-restraint. It is a course which it is particularly safe for the British officer to adopt, because it is well-know that rudeness or violence towards natives on their part is visited by Government with marked severity.

EXCLUSIVE CLUBS.

THE second count in the Professor's indictment is that Anglo-Indians have not thrown open their social clubs to natives. Indians may wish for the day when native gentleman may meet their European brethren on equal terms in the same club, and in indulging this desire let me observe they unconsciously pay homage to the white man. But I, for one, should consider it demeaning and humiliating to try to thrust my company upon him against his will. If he does not desire it, I should consider it undignified to complain. If Englishmen want to have clubs of their own, why should they not? Are we to inflict upon them the penalty of their position by compelling them (should that be possible) to suffer our unwelcome intrusion? We have exclusive clubs of our own, Hindu, Parsi and Musalman, and if we were honestly to search our hearts, we shall confess that we are best at home with our own people in our own club. If any Indian community forms a club for its own members, it does not follow that it despises or dislikes its neighbours, and the same argument holds good with respect to clubs for Europeans. We do not care so much for fraternizing with them at cards or the dinner table, as for the establishment of mutual good understanding, and it is my firm belief that as time goes on, there will be a steady improvement in this respect.

EAST AND WEST IN NATIVE STATES.

THERE is a saying among us that oil and water can never mix, and it may be that the East and the West shall ever be twain. In their fundamental differences they will always be so. But allowing for this fact, there is common ground nevertheless, for the establishment of a kindly intercourse between them. It is my belief that Native States are better adapted for it than the territories under direct British rule. In these States you will find a limited number of Europeans working in the midst of natives who are there, so to speak, as the ruling race and who hold the highest posts of honour and importance. If the ruling chief is a man of character and capacity, he can do much to bring about a happy social intercourse between the two communities, and I see from the account of the entertainment given by the Gaikowar to the retiring Resident of Baroda that the efforts made there in this direction have met with success. It may be noticed as a general rule that in Native States social intercourse between representatives of the two races is from the very nature of things, more friendly and intimate, than where the Briton reigns supreme as lord paramount.

PARSI PHILANTHROPY.

WHATEVER may be their failings, I must give credit to the Parsis for their general benevolence, and their readiness to succour their own poor. They are clannish like the Scotch, but in my opinion, it is clannishness of the right sort. Among their charitable and philantrophic institutions, the Zoroastrian Female Association has come to occupy a prominent position. It appears from its annual report, just published, that, it is doing most commendable work for the relief of sickness and distress among the indigent members of the community. Some of its members have organized themselves into bands of Sisters of Mercy—only they are too modest to call themselves so,—visiting the homes of the poor, and guiding, comforting and helping them, as may be necessary. At first their presence was resented as an unwarrantable intrusion by some of the ignorant East-enders, but they have subsequently learnt to understand and appreciate their mission of charity. A number of poor Parsis were provided with free medical treatment and were also sent to the hills, when convalescent. Many children suffering from bad nourishment were supplied with proper food. A treat is given annually to children and adults from a district fund collected for this [redacted] sum of Rs. 2,226 was also sub[redacted] general funds of the A[redacted] year, but it appeals for m[redacted] that it may be able to ext[redacted] benevolent work. Anoth[redacted] worked by ladies, is the [redacted] Industrial Home for Girls, [redacted] annual prize distribution the oth[redacted] about two years ago with 18 pupils, [redacted] ber has now risen to 73. The girls are [redacted] among other things, sewing, knitti[redacted] domestic occupations, and we are tol[redacted] some of the pupils turned out by this in[redacted] tion are earning a decent living. It would appear that none need starve, if he happens to be born a Parsi.

DION.

A TELEGRAM has been received from Home announcing the sudden death of Colonel J. Burn Murdoch, R. E., late Agent of the Southern Mahratta Railway from heart complaint. Colonel Burn Murdoch had been Agent of the Southern Mahratta Railway for fourteen years and only retired last June. He entered the Army in 1872, served in the Afghan War of 1878-80 and was present at the engagement at Charasiah in October, 1879, and in the operations round Kabul in the following December, including the storming of the Asmai heights, when he was wounded (mentioned in Despatches, medal with the clasps). He also served in the Egyptian War of 1882 and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (medal with clasp, mentioned in Despatches, 5th Class of the Medjidieh and the Khedive's Star).

WORLDS STILL TO CONQUER.

The Romance of Exploration.

In a fascinating article on "The Limits of Exploration," the "Times" points out that "the world has not yet become quite as small as the discoveries of the last half-century seemed to have made it.

"For many years past civilised eyes were concentrated on the mysteries concealed in the interior of unknown Africa; and when light was thrown by the discoveries of Stanley on almost the last recess of the once 'Dark Continent,' the public tended to form an exaggerated impression of the completeness of its geographical knowledge. Since Africa lost its traditional pride of place as the source of wonders and new discoveries, the only fields of exploration which have continued actively to impress the popular imagination are the two great Polar areas. Yet, though the great days of exploration are undoubtedly past, there are still a number of scattered areas upon the map of the world across which the word 'unexplored' may still be written with attractive vagueness."

Here is a summary of the "considerable area on nearly all the continents still awaiting the tread of the pioneer," as given by the "Times":—

"South-Eastern Arabia, 400,000 square miles, 'the "Dwelling of the Void," probably the most forbidding desert on the face of the earth.'—Mr. G. W. Bury has just undertaken an expedition in the hope of reaching the unknown interior.

"Tibet.—Dr. Sven Hedin has filled up one of the great blanks on the map here, and Dr. Stein will be in England in a few days with surveys of thousands of miles of unmapped plateau and mountain. Captain d'Ollone, a Frenchman, at work on the Chino-Tibetan frontier, has found a conclave of Mongols in the middle of the Tibetans. 'An adventurous Englishgman, taking his life in his hands,' is on his way to the unknown stretch of the lower Brahmapootra.

"Himalayans.—Dr. T. Longstaff hopes to explore there this summer, and in the not very remote future an attack on Mount Everest itself may be hoped for.

"New Guinea.—Mr. Mikkelsen, the Arctic explorer, leaves soon for the interior 'which is now the greatest of the remaining strongholds of unknown savage life,' and Mr. Walter Goodfellow leads a British expedition.

"Africa.—Mr. Visoher hopes soon to explore the mountain range into the heart of the Sahara, and Lieutenant Boyd Alexander has just left for the Cameroon Mountains.

"South America.—Some 2,000,000 square miles are still unexplored. Major Fawcett hopes to continue his discoveries in Bolivia or Central Brazil.

"Polar Regions.—News should soon come from Lieutenant Shackleton in the Antartic, and Dr. Charcot has just begun another enterprise. Commander Peary is in the thick of his difficulties in the Arctic. Captain Amundsen will shortly explain his plans to the Royal Geographical Society; Mr. A H Harrison has a scheme to cross the North Polar Ocean; Captain Isachsen hopes to explore Spitzbergen; and Mr. Lepingwell the Mackenzie River to Alaska."

"Where men of science had conjectured that the old belief in a polar continent might be verified, Captain Mikkelsen, in his resent daring expedition failed to touch bottom at a depth of 620 metres. The negative character of this geographical success is itself strongly suggestive of the contraction of the modern explorer's opportunities," adds the "Times."

THE NEXT TRIUMPH OF EXPLORATION.

"The airship not does promise to be serviceable for the transport either of men or of freight in mass," the "Times" thinks. "But it seems well within the range of its capacity in the near future to carry a small party swiftly on an expedition of a few hours or days to a desired point. The next great triumph of exploration may well be the attainment of the North, or possibly even the South, Pole by an airship steering from a base provided in the ice."

All lovers of travel and exploration should read the new monthly illustrated magazine called "Travel and Exploration" edited by Mr. Gilmour. It is beautifully produced, and full of interesting matter.

Sir Clements R. Markham has a delightful article called "The Nasamonians: A Call to Exploration." The Nasamonians were five young men of a Libyan tribe, who dwelt between Carthage and Cyrene, and who in early days travelled across the desert to the Niger—"a grand exploit." The story got to the Greeks, "the Greeks retailed it to Herodotus, who made known these exploring achievements to all peoples in all ages."

Sir Clements refuses to belive that there "are no more Guanahani shores, no more mounts in Darien, that the work of the Nasamonians is finished. Every continent is full of Guanahanis and mounts in Darien, full of pioneer work to be done in some shape or form."

The other side of exploration—the tragedy of it—is told only too plainly by Lieut. A. Trolle, in his account in this magazine of "The Danish Expedition to North-East Greenland," of which he was the ship's commander, and "which ended in the death of Mylius Erichsen and his two companions, Hagen and Bronlund. They went out to complete the discovery of the North-East coast of Greenland, and they forged the last link of a great discovery with their lives."

Was ever a more pathetic passage penned than this?—

"For thirty days these men walked on, with only one sledge and four feeble dogs, covering a distance of a hundred and fifty miles or five miles a day,' writes Lieut. Trolle. "Every morning they must have had only one wish, one craving—the craving for sleep, sleep and rest for ever. And yet they crept out of their worn sleeping-bags and faced a new day, because they "would" continue, till they reached a place where there was some probability of our finding their bodies and Hagen's fine map sketches.

"Ten miles from the depot on Lambert Land, Mylius Erichsen and Hagen died. Only Bronlund reached the depot, leaving his dead comrades behind and creeping along on his sore feet alone in the dim moonlight. When he arrived he placed Hagen's sketches and his own last report so that the search-party could not fail to find them, and then, wrapping himself up in his furs, lay down and died.

"Here Koch and Tobias found him in the spring of 1908, and here they buried him. 'Good-bye, Bronlund, you have been a good comrade!' were Koch's last words to him, and he deserved them. The report which was found on his body ended with the following words:—

"'Perished on 79 deg. Fjord after attempt to go back over the inland-ice in month of November. Arrived here by waning moonlight. Impossible to go on on account of fest being frozen, also on account of the darkness. Bodies of comrades to be found in the middle of Fjord below glacier. Hagen died on November 15 Mylius about 10 days later—Jorgen Bronlund.'"

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 16th January, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1908 of 343,066 maunds, Rs. 46,822 in the earnings.

BY THE WAY.

THE SLEEPY DUKE AND MATHEMATICS.

Mr. Andrew Stevenson was American Minister to England from 1836 to 1841. Some letters written home by his wife to her friends, which are printed in this month's "Century Magazine," give interesting pictures of English homes and the inner life of the aristocracy in these far away days. In one of her letters she tells of dining with the then Duke and Duchess of Somerset, and says: His Grace was exceedingly talkative and agreeable until he had finished his dinner, when the most invincible fit of drowsiness seized him. . . . His wife immediately leant over to me, and said, "Pray talk to the Duke and don't let him go to sleep." So on I floundered, every now and then getting an unmeaning smile, with closed eyes, but the moment I ceased the Duchess would urge me to "Talk on, ask questions, talk mathematics!" Think of that? "Ask him," she said, "what was the problem he was solving this morning." Imagine me talking mathematics to a stupid, dosing old duke who if he had been wide-awake had not a dozen ideas. Mrs. Stevenson appealed to Madame Rothschild to assist her, and although both of them talked at the Duke with all their might it would not do.

ASSISTING BOSWELL.

In another letter Mrs. Stevenson mentions that when dining with Hallam, the historian, she met Lady Coke, the contemporary of Samuel Johnson and Hannah More, and she writes: She (Lady Coke) is all intellect, and at ninety-four her faculties are in a tolerable state of preservation and her conversation is really very agreeable. She told us at dinner that Boswell had called on her to obtain anecdotes of Johnson, and that she "had told him a great deal, but not one word of truth, and that he had put it all down in his book." She told us that she was present on one occasion when a lady flattered Johnson to such an excess that he was disgusted and, turning to her said, "Madam, you are more than sweet: you are luscious." Mrs. Stevenson, in her letters, has many references to the young Queen Victoria, whose voice, she says, "is as sweet as a Virginia nightingale's, and dwells upon the memory like a spell after the sound has passed away."

PENINSULAR HERO AND THE LADY OF THE LEBANON.

The anniversary of the Corunna hero's death-day may have reminded the few who are acquainted with the facts of one noteworthy consequence, social and individual, which the disastrous "retreat" entailed. This was the retirement to the Lebanon of Lady Hester Stanhope, who had about her so much of the consummate and imperious Chatham. By the side of Moore on the Corunna heights had fallen her favourite brother, Major Stanhope. But in Moore she saw her possible and only husband. Something of this has been denied. But during the last thirties, "Eothen Kinglake," visiting Lady Hester in Syria, heard casually drop from her words which left no doubt in his mind of the traditional account being practically true.

ASTROPHYSICS AT CAMBRIDGE.

The decision of the University of Cambridge to institute a Professorship of Astrophysics is a striking commentary on the importance of the new astronomy which concerns itself less about the sizes and distances of the heavenly bodies than with their actual physical nature. Next to Sir William Huggins, perhaps no one has done more in this direction than Mr. H. F. Newall, F.R.S., who is expected to be the first holder of the new office. For some years Demonstrator in Experimental Physics in the Cavendish Laboratory, since 1890 he has been Assistant-Director at the Cambridge Observatory.

THE PORTUGUESE RIVIERA.

The attention of those anxious to escape the present inclement weather at Home is called by a correspondent of the "British Weekly" to a new European resort with a suitable winter climate. This is the beautiful stretch of coastline on the Atlantic, west from Lisbon, known as the Portuguese Riviera: It has a more equable and reliable climate than even the French Riviera. I was bathing there in the open Atlantic daily at the time that the recent severe snowstorm prevailed at home, and after the daily bathe enjoyed a sun and air bath on the sands. During my last two visits I noticed among the residents Lord Lochee, formerly Mr. Robertson, late first Lord of the Admiralty), Sir John Bramston, and Sir Clements and Lady Markham, who go there periodically. The resort can be reached either by Sud Express (two days from London), or by any first-class liner to Lisbon. The season for English people is from now until May.

THE LATEST IN COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

The forthcoming issue of "Photography and Focus" gives particulars of the latest plate for colour photography. The invention is a French one, as was the Lumiere plate, and consists of a very fine network of violet lines in one direction crossed by red and green lines at right angle This network on the plate receives a sensitive coating, which, when treated very much as an ordinary plate is treated, gives the picture in colours. The lines are about 250 to the inch, and can only be distinguished when the pictures are examined very closely. The reproduction of the colours is very faithful, except in the case of green, which is not yet very perfectly rendered.

HOW GERMANY DEALS WITH THE WASTER.

Germany, "Progress" reminds its readers, has a law that provides that if it can be proved that a man is earning a sufficient wage to support those dependent on him, but that he is dissipating that wage by vicious habits, he can be declared a minor, and he is then treated as a child. His employer is told that the wage must be paid, not to the man, but to a guardian appointed by the magistrate of the district in which he lives, who uses it for the support of the wife and children. In England a man who could not get his wage might refuse to work; in Germany the police would see that he did his work.

HOLYROOD PORTRAITS.

Commenting on Mr. Harcourt's announcement that he had been unable to submit any definte plan to the King for the redecoration of the picture gallery at Holyrood House, "Truth" says: The best of beginning would be to burn the melancholy and ridiculous daubs which cover the walls of this gallery. The Holyrood "protraits" are purely imaginative works, and they are a perfect disgrace to the gallery of a historic palace. It is said that the artist who produced these pictures was paid less than £300 for the whole collection.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautifuler as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

MEN AND MATERS.

ENGLAND'S FIRST PHOTOGRAPH.

It is not generally known that Lord Avebury was the first person in England to be photographed. Daguerre had called on his father, who was, as his son was afterwards to be, a distinguished scientific author and a vice-president of the Royal Society. The object of the Frenchman's visit was to explain his discovery to the elder Lubbock, and to gain his support. While they were talking, Daguerre saw Lubbock's young son—the present Lord Avebury—playing in the garden. He suggested that a daguerrotype should be taken of the child as an illustration of the practical value of the discovery. Sir John consenting, the child was there and then daguerrotyped, or, as we say, photographed. A characteristic story is told of an occasion when Lord Avebury had to undergo a surgical operation. His friends endeavoured to persuade him to take chloroform. "No, thanks," he replied, "I would much rather be present at the operation."

MR. CHURCHILL'S GIFT OF TALK.

Mr Winston Churchill's exchange of compliments with a suffragette at the Birmingham Liberal Club reminds me (writes a correspondent) of a Churchill story which may prove "a propos." Some twenty years ago, one very hot day, a gentleman visiting Harrow noticed with astonishment a small and dishevelled boy madly racing round a playing field. "Who is that?" he asked. "Oh, that's young Churchill" replied his companion. "He must be very fond of exercise to run like that on such a day," said the stranger. "It's not that," explained the other. "The fact is, Churchill talks too much; so when he starts, we have to order him to run three times round the field, as hard as he can. It is the only way of stopping him."

AN APOSTLE OF PEACE.

Sir Thomas Barclay, who has recently denied the statement of a certain foreign newspaper that he was in the special confidence of the King, is one of the greatest living authorities on international law, and his untiring efforts in the cause of peace have earned for him a world-wide reputation. He did a great deal towards bringing about the "entente cordiale"—he lives in Paris, by the way—and he has also worked unceasingly for the betterment of Anglo-German relationship. Sir Thomas first went to Paris nearly thirty years ago as correspondent for the "Times" in association with M. de Blowitz. Later on he was called to the Bar, from which time began his interest in the study of international law. Although he has devoted the best years of his life to the cause of peace, Sir Thomas is not so much of an optimist as to believe that war will ever be absolutely abolished; but he thinks that it can be made much less frequent than it has been, and that it is the duty of all right thinking men to do all in their power to keep out of it.

ON THE "TIMES."

In his younger days Sir Thomas Barclay was known as a brilliant journalist, and his work for the "Times" earned him a host of admirers. On one occasion he was asked by the editor of that paper to go to Bonn, to report the proceedings of an important religious conference there. When he arrived at the door of the conference chamber, however, he was told that he could not be admitted, as he was a stranger and a layman. But the youthful reporter was not to be put off so easily, and in the afternoon he turned up the collar of his coat, assumed as clerical a manner as possible, and once more presented himself for admission. This time he was not refused, and the little exploit created quite a sensation, for the "Times" was the only paper to get anything like a full report of the conference, and the editor wrote to the future knight's father, expressing his opinion that the young man would make a name for himself in journalism.

THE NEW COMPTROLLER-GENERAL.

Few men have had harder controversial nuts to crack than Mr. G. R. Askwith, K.C., the new Comptroller-General of Patents. A particularly tough one was that of the music-hall strike, then, when the bootmakers of the Raunds made their historic march upon the War Office, it was Mr. Askwith who was selected by the Army Council to deal with them. As a result of his decision he was made permanent arbitrator of the district boot trade. It was he, too who was chosen to settle the Scottish weavers' strike, the London compositors' dispute, and the case of the Nottingham lace weavers. While in Wales he investigated the tin-plate controversy. The Welsh revival was on; and Mr. Askwith very nearly jeopardised his influence amongst the emotional Welsh by actually one night going to a dance, this form of amusement being considered as one of the seven deadly sins.

A DISCIPLE OF IZAAK WALTON.

Dr. Barker, the Dean of Carlisle, who recently stated that he keeps a spider as a pet, is a great lover of animals and has expressed his belief that animals have a future life. He is a great angler, however, and probably knows as much about fishing as any man living. "What is more lovely, restful, and refreshing," he says, "than with rod and line to spend hours beside a beautiful river, watching the rising trout, or throwing a fly over him?" During one of his angling trips to Norway, his party of three captured over 600lb. of fish, including sixteen salmon, each weighing about 20lb. The Dean is also an enthusiastic golfer, and goes in a good deal for foreign travel. It was as rector of St. Marylebone that the Dean earned his reputation as a preacher, and during his very active career he has been a member of the London School Board and hon. chaplain in ordinary to the late Queen Victoria.

AN ASYLUM STORY.

Sir John Batty Tuke, the well-known member for Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities, celebrated recently his seventy-third birthday. His speciality is, of course, mental disease, upon which he is one of the greatest English authorities. An amusing story is told of him in this connection which is often repeated in Edinburgh University circles. Sir John is director of a home for the insane in Edinburgh, and upon one occasion when the woodwork of the home required repainting, he himself delivered the order to the masterpainter that the work should be carried out. He impressed upon him with great earnestness that the painter who should be sent to do the work must on no account enter into conversation with any of the inmates of the home.

THE BITER BIT.

Upon the following day Sir John went to see how the work was progressing, and, seeing the workman busily engaged, he asked him casually how many coats of paint he had put on. His question was met with absolute silence. He repeated it a little more sharply. Still no answer was returned. Annoyed at this neglect, Sir John allowed his indignation to express itself in suitable terms and with such effect that at last the workman turned. "Awa' wi' ye, ye delecrious deevil!" he cried, "awa' wi' ye!" and then he added in a gentler tone, "But I'm sorry for ye a' the same." And then, of course, Sir John Batty Tuke understood. And although the joke was against himself, he always gave high-credit to he workman for the humanity he expressed.

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Princess ,, ,, 3-0
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Gold Tipped Popular, per 100 Rs. 2-8
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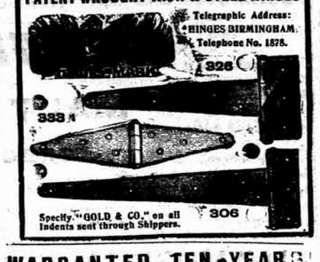

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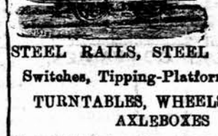
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Quite driven away.
Mrs. Una de Louth (the beautiful and talented Society reciter, and daughter of a late well known Member of Parliament), writes:—"I have great pleasure in stating that your Phosferine has done more for me than all the doctors, for long standing and severe gouty pains in my head. Indeed, I have had instantaneous relief after taking only a few drops of your wonderful world-famed remedy and would never be without it in the house again on any consideration—I treasure it among my household gods.
I always find Phosferine helps me and invigorates my system to a wonderful extent, and before acting or reciting have never known it to fail. It is in my opinion a tonic that has marvellous and lasting effect, and all who have tried it agree with me that I do not over-rate it in the least."—8, Lansdowne Square, Hove, Sussex.—November, 2, 1908.
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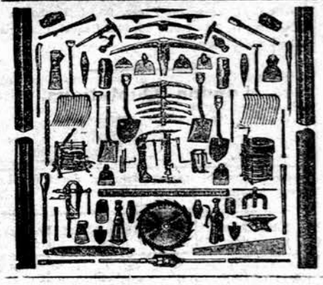
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB. 9, 1909.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 10, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 15/16	3/16	
3 do. Rentes	97		unchgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 3/4	1/4	
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	82 3/8		1/4
*Bar Silver in London ...	24		1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 15 16		1/16
do. in New York ..	52 1/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris ..	25·18 1/2	1/2	
do. do. do. Berlin.....	20·51 3/4	1/4	
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3 p.c.		Since 14th
do Short London Bills			Jan 09.
3 months' sight.	2 1/4		1/8
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 1/8		1/8
do. 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	2 5/8		1/4
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills ...	3		1/8
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/4		1/8
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2		1/4

Amount paid into the Bank of England £1,75,000.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d.

Bar Gold (per os.) 77·9 unchgd.

*Closing tone of Silver :—Quiet but steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... ... Dull and steady.
Futures ... ... Quiet.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester — ... ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... ... 4,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export 200 ,,
Imports ... ... 51,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ... ... 5·23 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 7/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
5·06	5·06	5·07	5·07	5·08
—02	—02	—01	—01	unchgd.
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5·08	5·02	4·93	4·95	
unchgd.	unchgd.	+01	+01	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 41,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 39,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ... 28,000 ,,
Do to Continent ... ... 11,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—10·10 unchanged.

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·58—02 } Declined early owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later on limited offerings.
Do. do. May 9·30 unchgd

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 7/16 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·63—02.
Do. do. May 9·37—02.
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

NEILL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Crop estimate fully confirmed, and supplies unexampled.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi F.A.Q. 33 1/4—May-June—London—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat.—Steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—Nominal.
Tone—Firm.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—37 7-8 Jan.-Feb.—Done.
Tone—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore 41 1-2 April-May.—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

Linseed :—

Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 46 Feb.-Mar.—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 7-8 unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. Value.
Months of Shipment—May-August—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 5-2½ Value.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [10TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
526 Bars Silver..	5,37,866	Shanghai	Comp Nat de Paris
2 Bundles Rs ...	4,000	Bushch	Mac Mackenzie & Co
3 do do	6,100	do	A M Meer
1 do do	1,000	Mahomerah	H S Shoostrey
2 do Sovs and half Sovs	9,045	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
1 Bag do do and Rs	16,500 / 1 500	do	Se & Hujee N Co

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England ...2½ per cent. from 14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ... 8 per cent. ,, 28th ,,
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. ,, 14th ,,
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. ,, 28th ,,

Money :—

Borrowers for two months fixed at 5 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The Market has been slightly firmer to-day. Most Banks will now sell at 1 3 29-32 T. T. and one Bank will give demand at 1 3 15-16, but there is little or no enquiry. The credit rate is steady at 1 4 3-32 3 months' sight with few Bills offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft ... 1s. 3 29-32d. to 15-16.
Credits—3 months' sight .. 1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight... 1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France 169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks 139
[illegible]ong—30 days' sight... 131 1-4
[illegible]ama—30 days' sight ... 151 1-4
[illegible] 30 days' sight ... 167

Present Paper :—

[illegible]t to-day opened at 93 15-16 ready [illegible] for the settlement. A small [illegible]passing in the Bazaar but rates [illegible] close. Calcutta rates are [illegible] and 94 1-8 for delivery

[illegible] 93 15
[illegible] 94 1

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London on Tuesday closed 1-16 down at 24 pence for ready and 23 15-16 for delivery in two months. New York was 1-8 down at 52 1-8. Locally the market has been quiet, the ready rate opening at 61 ex duty and closing at 60 15-16. Forward rates are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	15	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	60	15	0
2nd Settlement	61	4	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Our market opened quiet but steady, with little difference in prices for forward delivery, and has continued unchanged throughout the day. The demand for forward delivery had been limited, but sellers are not inclined to reduce rates. Closing quotations are as under.

There was some improvement in the demand for ready cotton, and a fair business was put through at Colaba. Prices were steady, and holders were meeting the enquiry.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	233/7	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	229½	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	217	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	207/8	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	200/201	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	200/201	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	189	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	185	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	190	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	193	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	181½	,,
Good Westerns	215	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	229/30	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Dull.
Estimated Sales ... ... 5,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 17,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June
5·05	5·05	5·06	5·06
—01			
June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·07	5·07	5·01	4·97	4·94
—01				

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 7 13 0 B. T.
April-May... ... ... ,, 7 13 6 B. T.

Rapeseed :—

Prices are easy and there is little or nothing doing.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi, April-May ... Rs. 7 10 0 B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore, April-May ,, 7 11 0 B. T.
Brown Kutni, Ready ... ,, 6 12 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with a moderate business passing.

We quote :—

Sold White 85 per cent, ... Rs. 47 0 0
Mimbara ... ... ,, 43 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... ,, 53 8 0
Brown Delhi-Beawar ... ,, 45 0 0
Black Kutni ... ... ,, 42 0 0

Castorseed :—

Ready Rs. 29 8 0 Apl.-May Rs. 5 15 0 R.T
Tone—Steady.

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 9 9 0 B. T.
Apl.-May ... ... Rs. 9 14 0 R. T.
Tone—Easier.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 25 0 0
Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 7 4 0 R.T.
Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts—

Ready ... ... Rs. 40 8 0
Tone—Quiet.

WHEAT—

White Delhi, Apl-May... ... Rs. 5 12 6 R. T.
,, Pessi, Apr.-May, 85 p c. ,, 6 1 0 R. T.
Tone—Firm.

The Share Market is closed owing to the death of a certified broker.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	16,874	bales.
Wheat	533	cwts.
Linseed	2,738	,,
Rapeseed	805	,,
Gingellyseed	10,630	,,
Poppyseed	248	,,
Groundnuts	2,071	,,
Castorseed	2,823	,,
Rice	1,938	,,
Myrabollams	4,355	,,
Cottonseed...	25,713	,,
Mowraseed...	61	,,
Gram	935	,,
Joowar	1,823	,,
Maize	Nil.	,,

THE CALCUTTA COAL MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 10.

Coal shares continue to absorb attention. The following transactions are reported to-day:—Parasea 3·14, (auction) ; Basanti, Oakdene 4·4, (auction) ; Sudamdih 9, (ex-divident auction); South Govindpore 5·2, (auction) ; Sudikdih 5·0, (auction) ; Jumoni, 12·12; Borea, 17·8; Raneegunge, 23·2; Baraboni, 20·12, (buyers) ; Kasoonda 46, (sellers) ; Sendra 13·12, (sellers) ; Government Paper, 93·10 ; Exchange on Demand, 1s. 3 15-16d. ; Bank of Bengal, 1,500 ; and the Port Shipping Co., 10.

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 10.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 10th February :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 12 6	£0 13 9
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 4 0	£0 5 0
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 11 9	£0 13 3
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 6 0	£0 7 0
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d	£0 0 7½	£0 0 10½
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 0 8	£0 1 0
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Geenrock, Ind....	10s.	9s. 9d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 1 3	£1 3 9
Hydcrabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£1 18 9	£2 1 3
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	4s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
Kempinkti New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 4	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£4 12 6	£4 17 6
Mysore Reef Ord..	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore Wynaad...	£1	19s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
N Anantapur			£0 4 6	£0 5 9
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 3 9	£1 6 0
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 14 0	£0 15 0
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 0 0	£1 1 6
Burma Ruby Mi...	£1	12s.	£0 7 0	£0 8 0
Burma Gil (Ord)...			£4 18 0	Nil
Bangli Mines Ld...	£1	1s.	£ Nil	Nil
N Mysore Mang...	£1	£1	£1 8 9	£1 11 3

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,417½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	70x.d.
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 / O. 50	100 / 50	6 ,, / 1½ ,,	6 / 181
Specie Bank	100	50	6 ,,	54x.d.
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	250
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue / new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	440
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	630x. Dv. 40
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250		615½
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	500
Century	100	100	50	315
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,840
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	30	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,132½
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Contaught	500	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	740
Crescent	100	100	5	105
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,030
David	250	250	20	423
Ebrahim Pabany....	250	250	10	180½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	650
Empress	500	500	25	335
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	285
Finlay Mills	250	250		255
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,750
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	235
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	110
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	355
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	175
Jewraj Balco	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	960
Khatao Mackenzie ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	790
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	795
Leopold	100	100	3	53
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,515
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,135
Morarji Gocouldas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	200
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	710
Phonix	100	100	5	105
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,025
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd1,525
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	200
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,300
Sun	250	250	25	203½
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,348
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,200
The Ebrahim Pabancy Mills				180
The Fazulbhai Mills				265
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld....	100	20	4	0-0 14
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	133
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,000
Bombay Burma Quarter shares.....	625	625	82½	xd 2,250
Bombay Burma New Issue.....			300	410
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	155
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nil.	118
Bombaytles Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mills...	500	500	40	910
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 / P. 250	250 / 250	p. c. 6 / p. c. 6	355 / 285
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	370
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	131
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.17	12
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	2
John Roberts and Co				
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining.....	25	25	Nil	6 annas.
Kemp and Co	100	100	divd 10	198
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	xd 214
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	100	ii.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p.c. 18½	183
Phillips and Co	100	30	...	27
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p.c. 10	52
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	500
Syndicate.....	A. 10 / B. 10	10 / 10	p.c. 25 / Nil.	18 / 17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	C. 75 / D. 30 / P. 150	£ 15 / 60 / 40	...	12½ dis. / 62
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 14	xd 33
Tronchetland Co.....	50	500	yr. 40	645

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	191½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	315
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	125
Khandesh.....	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	.....	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg	250	250	.....	200
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Motenli	400	400	50	560
New Surat	500	500	40	490
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	550
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	500
Wadhwan	150	50	10	135

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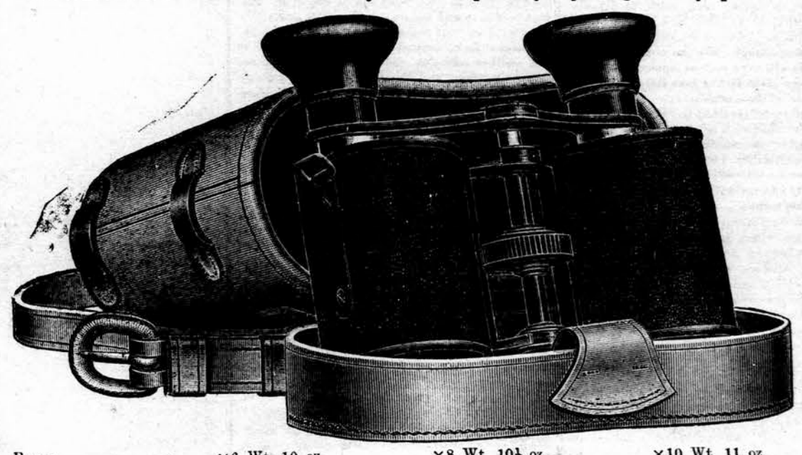

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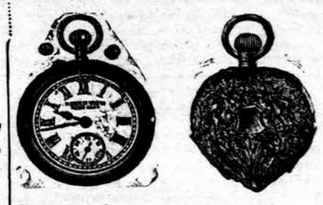

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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

TINNEVELLY.

TINNEVELLY BRIDGE, 3rd Feb.—Ramakrishna Naidu, Village Mussiff of Tuticorin, who is being prosecuted on a charge of misappropriating public funds, was released on bail by the District Judge of Tinnevelly last week, but was immediately re-arrested on another charge. The Joint Magistrate took up the case on Monday and has adjourned the enquiry.

The new idol to be placed at the Tiruchendur Temple has been handed over to the temple authorities. It was conveyed in an imposing procession through the streets of Tinnevelly. Mr. MacIver, the Collector, being present to see that there was no disturbances.

Two weddings have taken place among the Paravar community at Tuticorin. Miss Motha, daughter of Mr. Cruz Motha, the well-known P. W. D. Contractor, was married to Mr. D'Cruz, a Colombo merchant. To-day another wedding was solemnised at the Church of the Sacred Heart, the contracting parties being Mr. Ignatius K. Pereira, son of Mr. F. X. Pereira and Mrs. Pereira, and Miss Mary Margaret Motha. The festivities in connection with these weddings were on a grand scale as the parties belong to rich and influential families.

A largely signed Memorial has been submitted to Government by the ryots of the Ambasamudram and Tenkasi Taluqs, praying for the early extension of irrigation facilities. The memorialists state that the drought of this year, coming as it does after a succession of bad years, is most keenly felt and a water famine is apprehend. It would appear that several jungle streams are allowed to run to waste and the petition makes some proposals for the conservation of water for irrigational purposes. The failure of crops along the Chittar River valley alone is estimated at Rs. 15 lakhs.

BELLARY.

Bellary, 5th Feb.—The newly-appointed Sub-Judge, Mr. N. Lakshmana Rao, arrived here on the 1st instant and opened the Court on the same day, but, owing to the illness of his son, he has applied for six months' leave.

There are eleven cases committed for trial by the Sessions Judge during the current month, and of these, no less than five are murder cases.

Mr. P. Roscoe Allen, Superintending Engineer, who has been granted privilege leave for twelve months, handed over charge yesterday to Mr. A. C. Langston, Executive Engineer, Bellary, who has been appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer in addition to his own duties pending the arrival of Mr. L. L. Wickham from leave, to take charge of the Bellary Division.

Thakur Kahan Chunder Varma, of Lahore, is on a visit to Bellary and is giving a series of four lectures in Mr. K. Venkata Rao's Town Hall. Yesterday the lecture on "The Regeneration of Hindus" drew a crowded audience. The lecturer enumerated what were the essential conditions necessary for the regeneration of Hindus as a nation. The first essential was a common language. Hindi was spoken and understood by 260 millions out of 300 millions of Indians, and therefore, that language was destined to be their common language The second essential was a common religion, which was that of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man—the religion of the Vedas. Thirdly, Hindus should have common ceremonies. At present there was no uniformity in in celebrating the birthday of Krishna or the victory of Rama. The custom of early marriages was an impediment retarding the growth of Hindus as a nation, and no nation could claim to be civilised when its girls were married at five or six years of age. The down-trodden condition of Panchamas was another clog on the wheel of Indian progress. Indians were indebted to the Christian Missionaries for their elevation of the depressed classes in India. The lecturer then proceeded to dwell on the importance of female education and said that if Indians desired to have Ramas, they should also elevate the position of women so that Indian girls might become Sitas.

COIMBATORE.

Coimbatore, 4th Feb.—At the monthly meeting of the District Board held at the end of last week, Mr. Lionel Vibert, the President, being in the Chair some important matters were discussed. The Erode Taluq Board having applied to Government for a loan of Rs 10,000 for constructing elementary school buildings, the District Board confirmed the application for the loan and recommended it to Government, and submitted a revised detailed account of revenue and expenditure of the Taluq Board in question. The Director of Public Instruction having approved of the Erode Taluq Board's suggestion that the pay of the first and second Assistants of the Dharapuram High School should be fixed at Rs. 70 to 80 and 60 to 70 grades, respectively, the District Board confirmed the Director's approval. The District Forest Officer of North Coimbatore asked the District Board if it would contribute half the cost of the construction and maintenance of a road from Hannur to Cawdalli, Kollegal Taluq. The cost of construction alone would be about Rs. 4,000. The District Board regretted that they could not pay anything towards the construction, but said that the question of upkeep might be considered by the Kollegal Taluq Board afterwards.

The annual general meeting of the Coimbatore Agricultural Association was held last Saturday. Mr. Vibert, the President, was in the Chair. The report for 1908 was read and adopted. The year's receipts together with the opening balance at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs, 3,286 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,283, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,004 for the current year to start with. It is to be regretted that such a large sum as Rs. 2,300 by way of subscriptions and promised donations remained uncollected at the end of the year, and appeal was made to the members to reduce the arrears. The funds of the Association are invested in the Urban Bank and Stores, Coimbatore. The chief practical work of the Association during the year was the Agricultural and Cattle Show at Tirupur in June last which, as I reported at the time, was a great success. Two well-boring instruments have been purchased by the Association, one of which is now at work in the Palladam Taluq and in Kunghyam; and it is reported that the boring operations have been successful in their results. Zanzibar castor seeds were exhibited at the meeting. After the office-bearers had been elected for the current year, the meeting terminated.

KOTAGIRI.

Kotagiri, 3rd Feb.—Nothing could be more delightful than the cool exhilarating cloudless days we are enjoying at present.

Early as it is in the year, most of the houses have already been taken, and those who receive paying guests have in some cases most of their rooms engaged, all of which shows that our delightful hill station still holds its own as a popular holiday resort. It is a great pleasure to all of us to know that some of our friends of the year before last are visiting us again this year. The new houses that have lately sprung up are very popular with visitors and are quickly rented.

The other day two ladies walking through Longwood shola were greatly alarmed on seeing a tiger a few yards below them. With head to the ground, it hastened along after some quarry and took no notice of the terrified ladies, who retraced their footsteps with all speed out of the shola. One of our local sportsmen summoned to the spot was too late and failed even to see this unexpected visitor. This is probably the first time a tiger has been seen in this beautiful and peaceful shola, which gives rise to the question, why is the shola left after all in such a terribly jungly state? Would it not be a great improvement if the shola was considerably thinned out?

Christmas did not see the last of our gaieties, for the New Year brought others. Of these but a remark in passing is all that can be possible when the affairs of the immediate present claim their record. The Club, as usual, gave a delightful "At Home" and there were other similar functions given by some of our residents at their own houses and several very happy children's parties such as were given by Mrs. Tennell at "The Retreat," Mrs. Christopher's at "Gore House"—at both of which the children received particularly acceptable presents,—and by Mrs. Snell at "Kiabetta." More recently there were Mr. and Mrs. J. Stanes' "At Home" at the Club for an afternoon Gymkhana and dancing, and Mrs. H. S. Groves at "Waver Tree." At the first there was a great deal of running about after "treasure trove," which, when discovered, turned out to be a card tray, a miniature leather photograph frame, etc. Afterwards there was music and singing, and dancing brought to a conclusion a very pleasant evening. The afternoon at Mrs. Groves' was agreeably passed with badminton, music and singing. Mrs Stanes, whose singing is well known and appreciated, sang at both functions.

OOTACAMUND.

Ootacamund, 5th Feb.—Captain C. B. Fairfax Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, arrived here yesterday and is residing at Government House.

Representations having been made to the Deputy Magistrate that the flesh and skins of cattle and bison which are dying in the vicinity of Mussinagudy are being brought into the town and that this proceedure will have serious consequences, the Police have been instructed to take steps to prevent the importation of these articles.

I understand that Captain C. J. M. Plumer, the Adjutant of the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, intends to avail himself of six months' leave shortly, and that in all in probability Lieutenant Shute, of the Dorset Regiment, will act for him. The annual Inspection of the Corps will take place about the last week of this month.

A general meeting of the Nilgiri Game and Fish Preservation Association is to take place on the 12th instant, when the business will include proposals by Mr. Kinloch to close certain reserves against all shooting, and the consideration of the revised rules for the conduct of business.

Conductor Reynolds is indefatigable in his efforts to make the Ladies Rifle Club popular, and two matches will take place shortly, the first at the N. V. R. Armoury on the 15th instant, when members of the Club will compete with Quetta; and on the 18th at the Cordite Factory, when an interesting ladies' match will be fired.

With the absence of Captain Plumer on leave, the Gymkhana Club will again be without an Honorary Secretary, and, unless an energetic substitute can soon be found to take up the duty, the season's sporting programme must suffer. So far no arrangements have been made in connection with the May Races, prospectus for which is generally issued at about this time.

Much interest is evinced as to what will be done in connection with the drainage scheme. The Municipality has pointed out that there is insufficient water to work the scheme. As inspection of the water-supply mains and supply pipes has been made by the Sanitary Engineer, with a view to ascertaing if there is any leakage or waste, and on the receipt of his Report we shall probably see some definite action taken with regard to the handing over, or otherwise, of this system.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Trichinopoly, 2nd Feb.—At the Cattle Show held last week at Samayapuram, situated not far from Trichinopoly, for which the District Board made a grant of Rs. 500 for the prizes, Mr. C. V. Dalrymple-Hay, Assistant Commissioner of Salt and Abkari, Trichinopoly, who is an acknowledged authority on veterinary matters, delivered the following address to the exhibitors of cattle, it being rendered into Tamil for the benefit of the ryots:—

On two previous occasions I spoke on rearing calves on milk substitutes and the harm done to cows by too frequent breeding. This year I will advise on the age at which to breed. It is a subject of much importance, on which opinions are not greatly divided, but practice varies considerably We know that to breed from too young or immature specimens is a sure way of causing degeneracy, which occurs more and more the further it is persisted in; but this does not hinder many from adopting such a course, and it cannot be too severely condemned. Breeding multiplies stock; the more owned the greater, it is thought is the value of one's possessions. Stock are said to be as good as capital, hence the desire to possess it and breed a soon as possible. But this can be as the sacrifice of stamina and, with that impaired, rearing is more difficult, and substantial maturity next to impossible to attain. Experience teaches the terrible deficiencies associated with breeding from stock that are related, and breeding from immature animals is on a par with this. The produce of two young animals is alway undersized at first, and weakly throughout. Immaturity on one side is bad enough, but if on both it is irreparable. Immature parents not only lessen the quality and value of all the stock produced, but are themselves checked in their growth, and here again a loss is experienced, which the progeny in no way pays for. Now, as to ages at which it is advisible to breed from.

I have heard it said an entire should be used for stud purposes when two years old. I question this, and think a year later gives a better result and even at three he should be used sparingly, that is, if he is expected to last for years or improve. Hares served at two years old produce foals that the owners are glad to believe are something good, but later development proves the evil of too early breeding, Waiting till the mare is a year older can never be regarded as a wast of time. You have not much to do with horses, and, perhaps, it is as well, for the districts surrounding Trichinopoly are, verily. places one can hardly raise goats on, as green grass is often so scarce. Any way, there is enough of it to enable individuals keeping a pony mare or two. So there is no reason why anyone should not take your mares to the Government stallion at the Coimbatore district. My friend, Mr. Avadia Pillai, Mirasdar of Pitchandarkoil, is breeding ponies on a small scale and intends to extend his operations if he can get grazing ground. I wish him every success and will only remind him that his mares should be at least three years old. My friend, the Pattakar of Palliyakottai, goes in largely for breeding cattle and some ponies. I find on the dam's side he often breeds from these at too young an age and too frequently. I am of opinion that his mares, in consequence, are wanting in stamina, and their foals in bone, the result being that they are mostly fiddle-headed and pigeon-chested. I should like to see both these gentlemen start on a better basis. I would suggest their having, say a twelve-hand Maharatta stallion, and with this serve the much-abused, half-starved, hard-working jutka mare, and from the result breed gradually larger animal till big enough to be served by the Government stallions. In Dharapuram taluk, I have heard people run down these Government stallions, stating the foals got by them are not strong. My answer to this has been, as I tell you now, that this is soley due to immaturity on the dam's side, and calling on her too frequently to render up her effort to nature.

Now, coming to cattle, I have seen in my five districts some superb animals and others the reverse and possibly some of you will recall to mind how, with reference to the latter, I have from time to time drawn attention to the fact that they are from cows which were bred from immaturity. It is not only cross-breeds that show this degeneration. They are found amongst pure breeds and all varieties, and I am confident were these things avoided, we should have a superior stock.

There are instances of bulls serving cows at ten months. This is at least ten months too young. A bull should be two years and a half, and a heifer certainly not under that age, and in larger breeds I would like you wait six months longer. Do not be led away by a heifer having an extra good under, let age be your sole guide, and wait till the animal is three years old, before she is served.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 5th Feb.—I new learn that the Resident will return from Coorg on thr 10th instant.

Mr. K. S. Chandrashekara Iyer, Secretary to the Government of Mysore in the General and Revenue Departments, has proceeded on 25 days' privilege leave. Mr. Balasundra Iyer is officiating.

The matter relating to the liquidation of the Mysore Fruit Syndicate, Ltd., was taken up to-day at the Mysore Chief Court by Mr. Justice P. S. Krishna Rao. The matter related to an application by Mr. M. J. Paul and Mrs. Paul to the Court to wind up the Syndicate on the ground that it was in an insolvent condition and was unable to pay its debts, Mr. and Mrs. Paul were represented by Mr. H. Lubeck, Barrister-at-Law, assisted by Mr. Sreenivasa Rao and another advocate. The petition was opposed by the Chairman and Directors of the Syndicate on the ground that Mr. Paul's petition had misrepresented matters and that the Company was in no sense insolvent and that the service of Mr. Paul had been dispensed with, chiefly on account of his contumacious attitude towards the Directors in particular and the Company in general. Mr. Jas. Short with Mr. Dorasawmy Iyer and others, appeared for the Directors.

The examination of Mr. Paul was conducted by Mr. H. Lubeck. Briefly, his statement was that he was an expert fruit farmer and the on the 1st December, 1906, he was engaged by the Mysore Fruit Syndicate to manage its orchards. The engagement was on a three years' agreement and he was promised as remeuneration Rs. 300 a month for the first two years and Rs. 450 a month for the third year, also a carriage allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem. In May, 1907, the Syndicate was converted into a Limited Liabiiity Company and was styled the Mysore Fruit Syndicate, Ltd, from the 1st June, 1907. The capital of the Company was Rs. three lakhs, in 3,000 shares of Rs, 100 each; 80,000 in fully paid up shares was paid to the original Syndicate for the purchaso of the business. At the same time the original conditions of his service were ratified by the new Company. Voluminous correspondence between Mr. Paul and the Company's Directors and Chairman was then read and the letters filed in evidence. The reading of these documents occupied the best part of three hours and went to show that about August, 1908. the relations between Mr. Paul and the Syndicate began to get strained Mr. Paul wrote a letter to the Chairman demanding a place on Managing Directorate and claiming that the control of the Company's business should be left to him. The Company subsequently resented Mr. Paul's attitude as being contumacious and accused him of mismanagement, insubordination and with having given a misleading forecast as to the outcome of the fruit-growing industry. The correspondence became more acrimonious every day, till it ended in the Company dispensing with Mr. Paul's services as its Manager. Mr. Paul produced some letters to show that on his demanding arrears of salary the Company delayed payment and expressed its inabiiity to pay owing to shareholders' remittances not having been received.

Mr. Short's cross-examination of this witness commenced at 3-15 p. m. A summary of this will be forwarded with my next letter.

GOOTY.

Gooty, 1st Feb.—The annual prize-giving of the Hindu Girls' School, belonging to the London Mission, took place last week. A large number of ladies gathered for the occasion In the Teachers Training School. The girls of the school had prepared an interesting programme which was much appreciated by the audience. A number of action songs were sung, and recitations in Telugu and English were given. Much interest was displayed in the performance of "Kumari and Kolatum" by the girls, who acquitted themselves very creditably.

Mrs. Stephenson gave an interesting address in Telugu to the parents of the scholars, impressing upon them the importance and advantage of educating their daughters and the need of regular attendance, and, after her address, distributed the prizes. A large number of dolls were also distributed by Mrs. Nicholson, and the proceedings were terminated by a distribution of fruit.

The London Mission, which carries on a great work among the Panchamas of the Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool Districts, among whom it has over 20,000 converts is about to make a new departure in its operations. For many years past medical work has been carried on at the large hospital at Jammalamadugu by Dr. Campbell, the founder of the hospital, and those associated with him. This hospital has met the needs of a large area for patients repair to it from great distances, especially for the treatment of eye-diseases, for which Dr. Campbell has attained considerable reputation. But a central hospital does not meet the needs of many in outlying villages whose ailments are not sufficiently serious to compel them to go to a hospital but who need medical assistance. Nor can the very poor afford to leave their homes and employment to obtain treatment in Jammalamadugu. It has therefore, been determided to open a number of village dispensaries in places where medical aid, cannot be easily obtained. The dispensaries will be placed under charge of men who have been trained for the past three years under Dr. Campbell at Jammalamudugu, and who should be as efficient as the ordinary hospital dressers in charge of village hospitals. Several centres have been selected, and hospitals are in the course of erection. One is being built at Kamalapuram, in the Cuddapah taluq, another at Sunhadripuram, in the Pulivendla taluq, and a third probably at Mukkammalla, in the Koilkuntla taluq. At Sunhadripuram the ryots of the village were so anxious to secure a dispensary that they gave the ground for a site. An anonymous donor in England is giving £1,000 for the erection of four village dispensaries which, it is hoped, will soon be at work.

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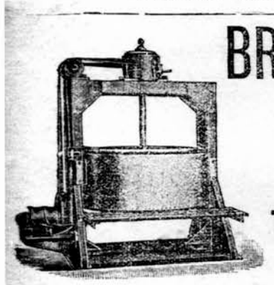

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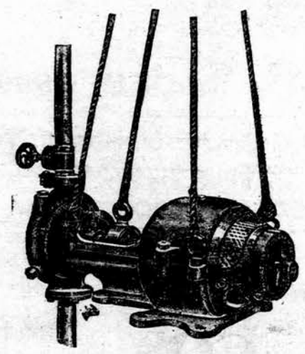

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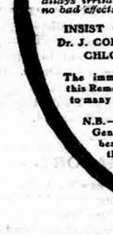

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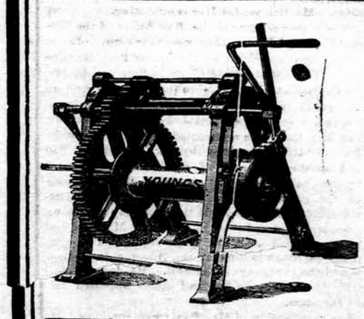

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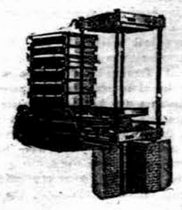

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